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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday—RAIN, followed by FAIR, COLDER.

Page 1.

There was a heavy thunderstorm last evening in Cleveland.

The Senatorial fight at Springfield, Illinois, was renewed last night, with fifteen candidates in the field.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, in speaking of the Ohio Senatorial contest, said it was not a fight against McKinley.

A cave has been found near Red Bud, Ill., in which there is a large stream stocked with eyeless fish. There also is a large lake in the cave.

Senator Sherman said yesterday that in his recent Cuban utterances he had made no statements that could be construed as indicating the Cuban policy of the incoming Administration.

Col. Andre Hernandez, an insurgent officer, has written a letter to a friend in this country stating that Maceo is surely dead and that he aided in burying him, secretly, in a spot safe from the Spaniards.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that McKinley was thinking of making ex-Senator John B. Henderson Secretary of the Treasury. A Canton report says that he might give the Treasury portfolio to Congressman McCleary of Minnesota.

Prof. Bergmann, a German surgeon, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to perform an operation on the Czar to prevent the extension of an osseous excrescence in the region of the cranium. The Czarina is very ill, and has been ordered to Livadia for a long rest.

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Joseph C. Willard, proprietor of Willard's Hotel, in Washington, died in that city yesterday.

It is said that ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Barnes have been married in Philadelphia, and that they will return to Trenton to live.

A locomotive on the elevated railroad jumped a switch at the Battery and was derailed. The passengers in the cars of the train were frightened and shaken up, but no one was seriously hurt.

It was said that the indictments found by the Grand Jury Friday, about which so much mystery was made in the District Attorney's office, were for five men who were prominently interested in the Britannica Publishing Company, which failed in 1893.

At a conference in Mr. Platt's apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a large number of the politicians who have come to be regarded as comprising the inner circle were present. It is understood that coming legislation was the principal topic of discussion.

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Of the seven men indicted for arson by the Kings County Grand Jury, four are still at large.

The local Barbers' Association is agitated over the question whether they will have the word barbers or "tonsors," the new term, printed on their ball tickets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips of Albany, well dressed and apparently refined, was arrested in Broadway and sent to a hospital, suffering from the effects of drink.

William S. Moore, the step-father of Annabelle, whose complaint led to the interruption of the Seeley dinner by Capt. Chapman, and the subsequent scandal, is dead.

State Factory Inspector O'Leary, in his annual report for 1896, states the conclusions he has reached after the examination of 27,425 establishments, employing 537,702 persons.

Marie Morello, employed as a maid by Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd of 226 Fifth Avenue, was arrested on a charge of stealing jewelry valued at $6,000 from her employer. She denied her guilt, but refused to discuss the case in any way.

The man who was injured at Broadway and Fourteenth Street Saturday evening by a cable car died early yesterday morning. He proved to be Dennis J. Fogarty, a former Police Detective Sergeant, who was dismissed from the force three years ago. The gripman is out on bail.

A request for a reduction of the bail of Joseph Tait and Michael Nau, two of the union cabmen charged with assaulting Seguine, a non-union driver, was refused. The strikers say Seguine is not as much hurt as he pretends.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union it was reported that a great deal of evidence to support the union's assertion that Magistrate Mott is insane had been received, and it was expected that an application for a commission of inquiry would soon be made.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., preached the first of his addresses to young men, based on the lives of great New Yorkers. His subject was "John Jacob Astor and Old and New Ways of Money Making." He held up the life of Mr. Astor as an example that young America might well follow.

The leaders of the agitation for gas reform in this city believe that the make-up of the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply would indicate an alliance between the gas companies and the Republican machine. They are confident, however, that because of the pressure of public opinion some relief can be obtained from the present Legislature.

Just as two women met in a store one of them missed a five-dollar note. She said the other woman had picked it up, and she had her arrested. In court the woman's husband offered to pay $5 to settle the case. His wife declared this should not be done if thereby it was to be understood that she admitted her guilt. She was discharged by the Magistrate.

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Funeral services were held for the Rev. Leon Sternberger, who was cantor emeritus of Beth-El.

The proposed amendments to the racing law are principally urged by trotting-horse men, and the running-horse men will probably not combat them.

The diamond tiara of which the loss was reported to the police Saturday was missed from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Elfelt during a wedding reception.

Vincenzo Caputo, a private banker, was arrested on complaint of his cousin, Luigi Caputo, charged with misappropriating money deposited with him.

Boarders and servants in the houses 11 and 13 West Eighty-third Street were turned out of the premises at an early hour because of a fire. The damage was placed at $1,000.

The bunch of keys opening various doors in Ludlow Street Jail are now kept in a safe when not in use. This is one of the new precautions taken to prevent the escape of prisoners.

Rudd Smith, a well-known newspaper man, was found dead in bed at the Putnam House, death having been caused by asphyxiation. It is not thought that he committed suicide.

Little Tommy Madden, three years old, of Brooklyn, was exposed to the X rays at the Hudson Street Hospital, to locate a motto button which he said he swallowed two weeks ago. The attempt was unsuccessful, but another trial is to be made.

Over one hundred members of the Exempt Firemen's Association met and nominated officers to be voted for at the quarterly meeting. An opposition ticket was placed in the field last week by a faction in the organization.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, President of the Brooklyn Prohibition League, replied to the presentment made by the Kings County Grand Jury in December. He reiterated his statements about District Attorney Backus and Police Commissioner Welles. The Grand Jury overlooked facts, he claimed.

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Emma Schuman committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Several other persons made attempts to kill themselves.

Soundings were made by naval officers at the place where the Montgomery grounded. These, it was said, showed that the channel was plainly marked.

For three years a mysterious correspondent has written almost daily to Capt. Collins of the Park police, notifying him that her sister intended to drown herself in Central Park. Investigation showed that the address given in some of the letters was false.

George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company, representing the opposition to the increase of a tariff on book importations, declares for free books. He says that books, with the exception of certain classes, can now be produced cheaper here than in Europe.

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This week in Congress will be devoted chiefly to the consideration of appropriation bills.

The Czarina is very ill, and her physicians say she must take a long rest in Livadia, Southern Russia.

The indications are that three of the railroad men injured in the collision near Skillman Saturday night will die.

There is great opposition to using coercion to force the Sultan to make the proposed reforms in Turkey. The present plan is to give him plenty of time to fulfill his promises regarding them.

The social season in Berlin is in full swing, and last week was filled with functions. One of the most noteworthy was the reception by Ambassador Uhl of this country to the members of Court society, which is described as very magnificent.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached on "Humanity's Interest in Our Arbitration Treaty." He pronounced the treaty the grandest development of the closing century, and called upon his hearers to use their influence to rebuke Congress and the Senate for their apparent indecision in the matter. The Rev. Madison C. Peters also praised the treaty.

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Dr. Lyman Abbott said in a sermon that be believed some portions of the Bible to be fiction.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter preached in the Smyrna Welsh Congregational Church and told of his hopes for an early settlement of the congregation's troubles.

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor of the Lenox Unitarian Church, preached a sermon, in which he justified suicide and the taking of human life under certain conditions.

The Rev. Mr. Moody's afternoon sermon was on the text, "God Is Love." He also made announcement of some new revival work, and had a word to say concerning a recent criticism.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke on "The Problem of Marriage" before the Society for Ethical Culture. He said that the only causes for separation should be insanity and moral depravity. Thinks a woman should have the same rights under the married state as the man.

The police of the Charles Street Station locked up five boys who had organized themselves into a gang of highwaymen. They made a practice of stopping boys in West Thirteenth Street and robbing them, and even went so far as to attempt to rob two men.

Rival billboard posters covered the front of two houses in West Thirty-fourth Street, much to the wonderment of a crowd. It is said the agent of the premises, which are unoccupied, gave certain permits to various posters, and they came together, each claiming the privilege, and all worked and quarreled until nearly midnight Saturday.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.
Real Estate—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 10.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL.

Silver Democrats Opposed to the Amendment Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The silver Democrats in the House will oppose the amendment to Senator's Hill's Contempt of Court bill recommended by the Judiciary Committee. The amendment proposed by the House Judiciary Committee permits the impaneling of a jury in such cases, but does not allow the jury to pass upon the question of guilt or innocence, nor to fix the punishment. It provides that certain interrogatories may be submitted to the jury, to be answered in writing. Upon the answers the Court will determine the guilt or innocence and pronounce judgment.

The Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee have presented a minority report, opposing the amendment, in which they say: "Neither reason nor excuse for legislation in relation to contempts of court can be found, except upon the theory of an abuse by some of the courts of the power which all of them have in large measure to punish summarily such contempts. Then there should be no legislation at all upon this subject, but there should be legislation to circumscribe the powers or reform the practice of the courts, and strengthen the safeguards of the citizen. Viewed thus, the amendment proposed should be rejected and the Senate bill be passed. If, however, the committee substitute is to be passed instead of the Senate bill, there should surely be taken out of it the provision for the interrogatories to the jury and the special finding of the jury; and it should be clearly provided that the verdict of the jury shall be "guilty" or "not guilty"—nothing more and nothing less."

A TRAIN WRECKED IN TEXAS.

The Engineer Dead and Several Passengers Reported Injured.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 17.—The through express from St. Louis on the Iron Mountain and Texas and Pacific route, due at Dallas at 6:20 A. M., was wrecked last night at the little station of Forest, in Cass County, near Springdale. Engineer Clemons had both legs broken, and sustained other injuries so severe that he died to-day. His home was at Marshall, Texas. The express messenger is reported as being fatally injured, and a postal route agent seriously injured.

The wreck was the work of train wreckers, who had piled cross ties on the track. The full details have not yet reached Dallas. Two trains have been abandoned and two others are late and are expected to arrive between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night. Half a dozen or more passengers are reported injured, but none fatally.

The engine and three cars—mail, baggage, and express—were thrown down an embankment, but no passenger coaches left the track.

CAVE FOUND IN ILLINOIS.

Stream in It Stocked with Eyeless Fish—Empties into a Lake.

RED BUD, Ill., Jan. 17.—Preparations are being made to explore a cave which was found recently by some hunters, who accidentally discovered it while chasing a wounded wild-cat.

The cave is situated in the region known as the "Sinkholes," which is eight miles west of Red Bud. The entrance to the cave is about 7 feet in diameter, but after entering the size varies, it being 20 to 25 feet to the ceiling in some places.

In the centre of this cave flows a stream of clear water, which contains numerous small eyeless fish. A number of them were caught and placed upon exhibition here, but they lived only a few days.

The depth of the stream is from 20 to 30 feet. About two miles from the entrance it empties into a large lake, which varies in depth from 5 to 40 feet, and lies beneath a ceiling about 100 feet from its surface.

MACEO CERTAINLY DEAD

HE WAS SHOT IN AMBUSH BY THE SPANISH TROOPS.

A Desperate Battle Resulted in the Recovery of His Body by His Friends, Who Secretly Buried It.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17.—Lieut. Col. Andre Hernandez, commanding a detachment of Agecuria cavalry, now stationed within a few miles of Havana, states that Maceo is really dead, and that he aided in burying him. Col. Hernandez was in command of the Cuban detachment that recovered the body from Major Cirujedo's soldiers after a bloody fight and afterward buried it secretly in a spot safe from the Spaniards.

The letter was received from him Friday night by J. A. De Huau, agent of the New York Junta for Florida. Hernandez was formerly aide de camp to Gen. Collazo, and was then commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct.

His letter, written from the field, shows also that Weyler's idea of pacification is a queer one, as the insurgents are so near the city that their bonfires illumine it almost every night, while it is impossible for anything to get into the city without paying tribute to the Cubans.

After speaking of some social matters connected with Mr. Huaua's family, he says:

The Letter of Hernandez.

"Many things have happened, my dear friend, since the last time I saw you. I have heard the hum of bullet and the whirr of cannon ball pass by me, but the good God has further use for me, and they have passed me by unscathed. I cannot tell if the same good fortune will follow me later, as hot work is in store for us, if signs fail not. I am now Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment Goecuria, (cavalry.) I have been here ever since I saw you, except for two months, when I was in the Province of Matanzas at East Havana. We are doing very well, and fare tolerably well also, provisions being abundant and easy for us to secure. The greatest desire of our enemies here is to make it appear, and make you fellows in the United States believe, that the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are without insurgents, and in a fair way to be pacified; but this is wrong, with not a word of truth in it.

"Aye, the only pacification we offer is liberty gained by our trusty machetes. The revolution in this department is gaining more and more each day, and our friends increase. Our enemies well know, and to their sorrow, that we are here. I take particular pains every night to burn everything in sight that I come across, so as to give our enemies in Havana a good illumination, and I don't suppose they will much longer doubt our being here.

The Shooting of Maceo.

"Dec. 7 will be a day that we will never forget; for it was then that we suffered a great misfortune in the tragic death (by ambush,) of our noble Maceo. This is the greatest misfortune we have suffered since the beginning of the war, but it only encourages us to fight the harder and avenge his death. Cuba libre! is the only shout we have now. We were encamped near the fight that day, and heard the firing. Maceo came across the trocha, unknown to us, with but forty men. More than 1,500 Spaniards, who had been informed of his trip, ambushed him. He rode into the ambush, and was shot at the first fire.

"We heard the firing, and, thinking that some of our friends were attacked by the Spanish guerrillas, we started off at once to their aid, though we had but 400 men. When we reached the field of battle it was mostly over, and then we were told that Maceo was dead, and that the enemy had his body tied to a horse's tail and were taking it off. Our men were perfectly frantic over the report, and begged to be led against the Spaniards.

Recovery of Maceo's Body.

"We dashed forward with drawn machetes, and what a fight that was! The Spaniards met us and the encounter was horrible. Our men fought to kill; only bent on avenging Maceo. Our trusty and sharp machetes fell with regularity, and I think we killed more than 200 of the enemy, and what is more, we had the consolation of recovering the body of our beloved leader, Maceo.

"The Spaniards fought hard again to regain it, charging upon us repeatedly, but our sharp machetes were too much for them, and they sullenly retreated.

"Our little force suffered terribly. Our cavalry, which went in eighty strong, came out with only twenty-two men, and the infantry suffered almost in the same proportion. But for all that we were consoled by the fact that our brave brothers gave up their lives in a good cause, and to save the body of our lamented Maceo from the desecration that the Spaniards would have inflicted.

"We buried the body in a secret and secure place. Only myself and a few selected men and officers know the location. In due time it will be marked. If known now the murderous Spaniards would try to get it, and parade it as showing their great triumph.

Maceo Will Be Avenged.

"Poor Maceo sleeps in peace, but his brothers remain to avenge him—and that they are doing daily. I have a good many important things to tell you in connection with this, but I don't dare to put them in this, as I am not positive that the letter will get through safely.

"With best wishes and regards to yourself and your family and my many friends in Jacksonville from your true friend who sends you a good hugging from Cuba libre."

Mr. Huaua places the utmost confidence in Hernandez, and says the letter confirms fully his news from other sources.

Threw Himself Before a Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—A middle-aged man, whose identity has not been ascertained, threw himself in front of a trolley car at the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Stone Street to-night. As the car approached, he walked out toward the middle of the street and threw himself upon the track. Before the motorman could stop the car the man was struck by the fender, which whirled him around, and he landed with one leg across the track. The front wheels of the car passed over his left leg, cutting it off at the knee. He was also injured internally. An ambulance was called, and he was taken to the City Hospital. The doctors there have little hope of his recovery.

NOT FIGHTING M'KINLEY.

Gov. Bushnell Talks About the Ohio Senatorship.

Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio and his staff, who came to New York last Friday to attend the Ohio dinner, will leave for their homes to-day. During his stay in the city the Governor has succeeded in stirring up considerable talk concerning the probable successor to Senator Sherman when the latter takes his place in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Referring to the statement which has been attributed to Mr. Hanna, that he did not owe anything to Senator Foraker, Gov. Bushnell said yesterday:

"I know nothing whatever of the liabilities which exist between Senator Foraker and Mr. Hanna, but if there are any, I presume that they will be satisfactorily adjusted. I want it distinctly understood that this is not an attack on Mr. McKinley. We are all great admirers of Mr. McKinley, and we will do all in our power to aid him during the coming Administraton."

Asked what he thought of National Committeeman Charles L. Kurtz as a successor to Senator Sherman for the unexpired term, Gov. Bushnell promptly answered:

"Mr. Kurtz is a magnificent man, and he would be an ornament to the United States Senate or any other body to which he might be elected."

This might be taken as pretty good evidence that Mr. Kurtz will be seen in the Senate soon after March 4. Although little has been said about the split in Ohio caused by Mr. Hanna's candidacy for the Senate, it is generally understood that it dates back to the campaign of 1889. In that year Mr. Hanna and his friends kicked over the traces and refused to support Foraker for Governor. As a result Campbell was elected Governor, and Calvin S. Brice was sent to the Senate.

Foraker's friends have not forgotten that deal, and now they propose to make Mr. Hanna's road to the United States Senate decidedly rocky and hard to travel.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING IN ILLINOIS.

Fifteen Candidates in the Field at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—With the return of the members of the House and Senate, and the appearance on the scene of two new candidates, the Senatorial fight to-night assumed the heated phase that characterized it at the close of last week. New candidates are William J. Calhoun of Danville and Congressman Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora. Neither of these gentlemen has formally announced his candidacy, but Hopkins will open headquarters to-morrow morning.

It is now evident that a number of candidates are counting on the inability of the full caucus to-morrow night to name a candidate, and hope to get the fight transferred to the joint Assembly, trusting to luck to be in the pathway of the Senatorial thunderbolt.

With the appearance of the new candidates and a possibility of Gen. John C. McNulta entering the field, the chances of William E. Mason grow less hopeful. Mr. Mason's strength lies principally in the districts outside of Chicago, and the new candidates are in agricultural precincts. Each will draw from his forces, and the seventy-six supporters claimed by Mason will be divided among the new men.

Mr. Hopkins starts out with the support of his Senatorial district, which takes three from Mason, and the other candidates will be backed by their representatives in the General Assembly. This will take from Mason enough to make his selection doubtful in the caucus. It is asserted by old politicians that the caucus cannot possibly settle the contention.

The machine men think the Cook County members will win, even if they have to put up Gov. Tanner as a compromise candidate.

There will be a full caucus of the Republican members to-morrow night, and it is hoped by the Cook County delegates to have things so arranged that their man will then be finally decided upon, if it is proved conclusively that Lorimer cannot carry the day.

Congressman Hitt is conducting a quiet yet energetic campaign, and his managers say he is the strongest man, if the contest is to be decided on merit.

The candiates for the Senatorship now number fifteen. They are William E. Mason, Congressmen Lorimer and Hitt, Joseph Cannon, Walter Reeves, A. J. Hopkins, W. J. Calhoun, John M. Smyth, Samuel W. Allerton, George Hunt, Clark E. Carr, W. H. Harper, ex-Senator Farwell, Gen. John C. McNulta, and ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer.

The Legislature will meet at noon Tuesday.

The Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Harris is conceded to be in the lead in the contest for the United States Senatorship. A new and strong candidate was announced last night, however, in ex-Gov. John P. St. John. Though a Prohibitionist of National standing, he is in accord with the Populists, and may be taken up as a compromise man.

South Dakota Senatorial Caucuses.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 17.—Two Senatorial caucuses were held last night. The Democrats nominated I. A. Weeks of Kimball. The silver men, including two Democrats, adjourned, after five ballots, to meet Monday evening. The result of the fifth ballot was: Kyle, 29; Loucks, 12; Plowman, 11; Goodykoontz, 9. It will require 42 votes to nominate.

CHANGE OF TITLE PROPOSED.

"Private Secretary to the President" Too Small for the Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate committee on Appropriations has under consideration a proposition to change the title of "private secretary to the President" to that of "Secretary to the President."

The present title is not only a misnomer, but it detracts somewhat from the dignity which belongs to the office. Originally the President's private secretary attended to the correspondence and looked after the personal affairs of the Chief Executive.

With the growth of the country, and the corresponding increase of Executive business, the private secretary has become more of an assistant to the President than an amanuensis. He is the chief manager of a corps of clerks whose duties relate exclusively to public affairs, and have nothing whatever to do with the private matters of the President, whose correspondence is attended to by a stenographer specially employed for that purpose.

Lieut. R. E. Peary Will Lecture at Association Hall, 4th Ave. and 23d St., Monday, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M. Admission, 50c.—Adv.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO

McKINLEY FINDS DIFFICULTY IN DISPOSING OF IT.

Report in Washington that He Is Thinking of Giving It to ex-Senator Henderson—Cullom Also Talked Of.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Friends of President-elect McKinley who recently have seen him at Canton and Cleveland say that the one absorbing anxiety now distressing him is how to fill the Treasury Department. If John Sherman would have accepted the place, the road would be easy, but Senator Sherman, with a knowledge gained by experience of the difficulties which must inevitably confront the financier who takes hold of the Treasury next March, selected an office for which, in the opinion of his associates in Congress, he is much less qualified to fill, but which will impose upon his advancing years less onerous responsibility.

Senator Sherman's unfamiliarity with foreign affairs, notwithstanding the fact that he has been, by the accident of promotion, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in two Congresses, is a matter of general knowledge in diplomatic circles. It is one of the ancient jests of the press gallery how the Ohio Senator, during a protracted debate on Samoan matters, persisted in calling that troublesome little island "Sammyho," though more than once pointedly corrected by Senator Harris and others.

Among those who have reason to be well informed the statement is made that Mr. McKinley is considering the advisability of appointing ex-Senator John B. Henderson, formerly of Missouri and now of this city, to the responsible post of Secretary of the Treasury. The circumstances which seem to stamp impossibility on the rumor are manifold. It is true that in point of financial ability, high character, and distinguished service nothing can be urged against Mr. Henderson. But he is, so to speak, a "man without a country," or at least without a State. Since his retirement from the Senate, when he voted against the impeachment of Johnson, and since his effective participation in the whisky ring trials he has lived in Washington City in a castellated mansion on the outskirts of the city.

He has distinguished himself by putting out one or two very effective brochures in favor of a gold monometallic standard, and this is another of the circumstances which surround the otherwise strongly backed rumors of his possible selection as Secretary of the Treasury with the strongest air of incredibility.

It is obvious that Mr. McKinley finds his chief difficulty in the selection of a Secretary of the Treasury, but in the face of Senator Wolcott's semi-official trip to Europe as Mr. McKinley's advance agent of bimetallism the bimetallists refuse to believe that there is any possibility in the Henderson rumor. Nevertheless, it is well backed and half believed.

Another report here to-night is that Senator Cullom of Illinois will go into the McKinley Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. This report, like others, is said to be made "upon trustworthy authority," but it is added that the sources from which the information is derived cannot be disclosed.

It is said the President-elect has had Senator Cullom in mind for the Treasury portfolio for some time, but he has been anxious to know the result of the Senatorial contest in Illinois before formally inviting Mr. Cullom to a place in the Cabinet.

According to those circulating this report about Cullom, the election of Madden to succeed Palmer would have shown the machine's ability to appoint another of its favorites to Cullom's place, and while McKinley could stand one machine Senator he could not stand two.

It further is said that McKinley does not want ex-Congressman Mason elected Senator, but prefers that Congressman Hopkins should be the man. For Cullom's successor, it is reported, he would name Gov. Tanner or ex-Gov. Fifer.

CABINET TALK AT CANTON.

Congressman McCleary Mentioned in Connection with the Treasury.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Now that Senator Sherman has accepted the portfolio of State, the rest of the Cabinet seems to centre on a Secretary of the Treasury. Charles Emory Smith has been mentioned frequently in connection with this post, and to-day another name has been suggested, which may receive consideration. The new Treasury possibility is Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota. He attracted the attention of the President-elect by his forcible speeches in Congress on the silver question, and was here once in the course of the campaign and once since the election. Major McKinley is favorably impressed with Mr. McCleary. Representative McCleary is a Canadian by birth, and was an educator before he went into politics.

The President-elect, it is said, would be glad to find a suitable man for Secretary of the Treasury outside of New York, in order that no suspicion of complications with Wall Street might attach to him; still report has it that if the best man for the place is clearly shown to be in New York the appointment will be made from that State.

The friends of Gen. Alger who come here from time to time are feeling very hopeful at present. The Republican party of Michigan practically has been consolidated in favor of Gen. Alger, according to Senator Burrows, and in this respect he is a stronger Cabinet possibility than either Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin or ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota. Both Messrs. Payne and Merriam are opposed by influential factions in their respective States.

It is apparent that Mr. Payne, Mr. Merriam, and Gen. Alger cannot all be appointed to the Cabinet, for the reason that they come from the same section; so if Mr. Payne and ex-Gov. Merriam should be dropped from the list of possibilities, the chances of Gen. Alger would be improved.

It is considered probable that the present week will see the President-elect reach a definite conclusion respecting the appointment of a Cabinet officer from the Pacific slope. Judge McKenna is thought by those much given to Cabinet speculation to be in the lead. He served in Congress with Major McKinley and was on the Committee on Ways and Means with him.

There hangs in Major McKinley's library a photograph of the Ways and Means Committee of which Major McKinley was Chairman, and the man next to the President-elect in the picture is McKenna.

On the walls of the same room is a large and handsome picture of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, who is one of the strong Cabinet possibilities.

DID NOT SPEAK FOR M'KINLEY.

Sherman's Cuban Interview Not Binding on the Next Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Sherman said to-night with regard to certain alleged interviews with him on the Cuban question, that he had not made any statement that could be construed as an indication of the policy of the incoming administration on that matter.

In so far as it appeared in the press dispatches that he was forecasting the course of the McKinley administration he had been quoted erroneously.

MAY BRING HIS MEN EAST.

Colonel of Chicago's "Crack" Regiment Has His Eye on New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The First Regiment, I. N. G., Chicago's "crack" regiment, will go into camp in June near Old Point Comfort, Va., the expenses all being paid by citizens of Chicago.

Before going home Col. Henry W. Turner hopes to take the regiment to New Jersey and New York to show the Eastern militiamen what Western soldiers are like. He is especially anxious to put his shooting team in competition with the "crack" shots of New Jersey and New York, and is confident it can win prizes.

WIDOWS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Harry Crain to Give a Dinner to Fifty-two of Them.

LAWRENCE, Ky., Jan. 17.—There are fifty-two widows here in less than 4,000 inhabitants. Harry Crain, a "new man," as he calls himself, will give the fifty-two a valentine dinner at the Central Hotel Feb. 4. He will prepare the dinner himself.

Two years ago Mr. Crain took the prize at the fair for the best cake, and last year got the prize for the best vinegar, and since then he has received offers of marriage from six or eight "new women" in different parts of the State. He may make a choice at the dinner.

THUNDER IN JANUARY.

Storm in Cleveland That Would Ha Been Notable Even in Summer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.—At 5:35 this evening the people of Cleveland were startled by an electrical storm which would have been unusual even in midsummer. The lightning was vivid, and the thunder loud and unusually severe.

The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall, almost as heavy as the worst storm last Summer. In the morning it was quite cold, but just before the electrical storm the atmosphere became so warm that windows were opened and overcoats discarded.

The cold wave signal is up, and the promise is good that it will be 30 degrees colder in the morning.

FOR A GREATER CHICAGO.

A Plan to Extend the City to the Limits of Cook County.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The people of this city believe that Greater Chicago is in sight. Cook County's boundary lines may be made the new city limits, and one government will reign where a score now exist. All this will come to pass if the Legislature will pass a bill soon to be prepared, authorizing the adoption of a plan to simplify matters and create a new Chicago.

In the Council to-morrow night Alderman Madden will offer a set of resolutions providing for the creation of a committee to draft a bill. He will set forth the fact that inside Cook County there are sixteen different kinds of governments, which leads to confusion and complications, as well as a vast waste of the taxes, Chicago's population being 1,700,000 and Cook County's 1,900,000. The proposed bill provides for a Charter Commission of ten men, to be appointed by the Mayor, Common Council, and County Board.

Kentucky Dry Goods House Fails.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 17.—C. E. Mitchell, proprietor of one of the largest dry goods and clothing houses in the city, filed a deed of assignment yesterday. The liabilities exceed $40,000. The creditors are mostly New York and Philadelphia firms and local banks. The assets consist of a large stock of goods, worth about $30,000. The failure was caused by dull trade.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain, followed by fair, much colder at night.

The barometer has fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region and slowly on the North Pacific coast. It has risen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley and over Rocky Mountain districts. It is highest over the central plateau region and lowest over Lake Huron, where a depression of great energy is central. Dangerous gales are reported from the lake region and high westerly winds from the central valleys. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast, and it has fallen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley, and from Texas northward to the Dakotas. A cold wave extends over the Northwest. Rain has prevailed generally over districts east of the Mississippi, with snow in the upper lake region. The weather is generally clear from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountains. The indications are that the rain in the Atlantic coast States will be followed by clearing weather Monday and much colder weather Monday night, with high westerly winds. The weather will be generally fair in the central valleys, with a cold wave extending from the East Gulf States northward over the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	29	35	37
6 A. M.	29	34	36
9 A. M.	32	34	37
12 M.	32	36	39
4 P. M.	34	40	41
6 P. M.	35	41	43
9 P. M.	33	42	43
12 P. M.	33	46	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¼
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

TO OPERATE ON THE CZAR

A GERMAN SURGEON SUMMONED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The Czarina Is Seriously Ill, and Her Physicians Say She Must Go to Livadia for a Long Rest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Yesterday a summons was sent to Berlin for Prof. Bergmann, the distinguished German surgeon, to come to this city to perform an operation upon the Czar to prevent the extension of an osseous excrescence which has appeared in the region of the cranium.

This trouble is due to the blow inflicted by a fanatical Japanese upon the Czar, then the Czarowitch, when he was traveling in Japan in 1891. His Majesty was visiting the town of Otsa on May 11 of that year, when he was making a tour of the world, and was set upon by the fanatic, who would probably have inflicted more serious injuries had it not been for Prince George of Greece, who accompanied his Majesty, and who knocked the assailant down.

This osseous growth, which Prof. Bergmann will remove, has, combined with overwork, caused the attacks of vertigo, from which the Czar has suffered for some time.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Sunday Times confirms the report of the illness of the Czarina. It says that her condition, which is very serious, has ended for the present the hopes of the birth of an heir.

As cabled by The United Associated Presses yesterday the Czarina was threatened with a miscarriage, which, however, was averted. She has since been seriously ill, and to this fact was due the abandonment of the usual receptions during the Russian New Year week. Her physicians say that it is necessary for her to take a long rest at Livadia, one of the Czar's estates in Southern Russia, where Czar Alexander III. died, in 1894. Here she can have perfect quiet, which is a prerequisite to her recovery.

MR. CLEVELAND'S COURTESY.

Preparing a Smooth Road for His Successor, McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is said that President Cleveland during the past few weeks has transmitted to Major McKinley a copy of every state paper and official document concerning the business of the present Administration which may be of value to the next Administration.

These include copies of the treaties with foreign countries which may not be concluded until after McKinley's accession; correspondence in regard to Cuban affairs, &c. It is very rarely the case, however, that a retiring President shows this attention to his successor. Mr. Cleveland's course may be due to the unusual complications now existing in regard to the diplomatic relations of the Government.

A BOOK-STEALING PROFESSOR.

Arrested in Boston for Robbing the Public Library.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Carl B. Christenson, who says he was a profesor in Waterloo College, Waterloo City, Iowa, was arrested to-day charged with stealing about sixty-three books of various kinds from the public library. Christenson, who is a Dane, was found at 55 B Street, where he has been stopping since last September. Sergt. Maynes found in his room about twenty-five books, which came from the Hartford public library.

Christenson is said to have confessed to stealing them also. The loss of the books at the Boston library has been reported for a period corresponding to the time that Prof. Christenson says he has been in Boston.

Christenson, when arrested, broke down. He admitted that he had taken the books, and produced most of them with little hesitation. They were in the library which he had in his room. "I'm a lecturer," said Christenson, in explanation, "and I simply took the books to get information from. I did not intend to steal. I took the books to read in the reading rooms, and then brought them home with me."

HOPES OF A COMPROMISE

By Which the Havemeyer-Arbuckle Fight May Be Settled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—"Unless a compromise is effected between the Havemeyer interest and Mr. Arbuckle within the next four or five days," said W. F. McLaughlin, "the fight between them will be long and bitter, and will prove expensive to both. I am beginning to hope, however, that some of my arguments with each of them are beginning to have some effect, and that the whole matter will be settled."

Mr. McLaughlin bases his hopes of a compromise on the fact that a continuance of the hearing of arguments for a receiver for the Woolson Company at Toledo Thursday was taken until Jan. 22 at the request of the plaintiff and with the full consent of the defendant. The sales of coffee that are being made at the cut prices in Chicago are enormous, and the principal dealers are away behind in their orders.

Mr. McLaughlin would neither deny nor affirm that the Havemeyer interest had been negotiating with him for the purchase of his plant, but reiterated his former statement that he had not sold and did not want to sell. "The lowest price that I would consider," said he, "would be at least three times the value of the business, and of course anybody would be foolish to pay me that."

Came to His Senses at Last.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The man who was picked up on the street here last Wednesday and who has since maintained that he could remember nothing of his past history, regained his faculties to-day and said that he was John B. Allen of Suffield, Conn. He says that he left there on Jan. 7 to make a business trip to Westfield, and that from the time he stepped on to the train until noon to-day his mind was a blank. He will be kept at the Maryland General Hospital until his friends come for him. Physicians who have made an examination of the man during the past few days, met with little success either in ascertaining the nature of his complaint or the causes leading thereto. Some of the experts believed the man was feigning for some reason, and did not want his identity disclosed.

ELEVATED ROAD ACCIDENT

LOCOMOTIVE DERAILED, BUT NO ONE MUCH HURT.

Slight Cuts, Bruises, and Shock the Only Injuries—Guards All Jumped, but the Cars Did Not Leave the Track.

A locomotive of the Ninth Avenue elevated road jumped a switch at South Ferry yesterday afternoon. Then it left the track and parted from its train. The passengers who filled the four cars constituting the train received a shaking up and a fright they may not soon forget.

At the point where the Battery curve turns toward the ferry there is a switch connecting the tracks which run to the right and left of the station platform for west side passengers. Ninth Avenue trains run in on the westerly track and Sixth Avenue trains on the easterly. As Engine No. 108, in charge of Engineer Shelley, reached the switch at 2:40 o'clock the forward wheels jumped to the Sixth Avenue track of the switch and the rear wheels followed. The coupling broke, and the cars ran on into the station on the proper track. They struck against the rear end of the engine as they passed, forcing it off the other track, and it was not brought to a standstill till it had run a hundred feet over the plank-covered ties.

The engineer had whistled down brakes at the moment the engine left the switch, and the guards immediately applied the hand brakes. In some way, however, the couplings, guard chains steam pipes, and air brake connections were broken between each car. The first, in charge of Conductor Mulligan, rushed in past the platform and crashed up against the bumper, and the following cars bumped each into the rear of the other.

Iron guard rails are placed along the sides of the station platform, with openings at proper intervals for entering and leaving the car platforms. After Mulligan had put on his brake he jumped to the platform as his car passed one of these openings, and the guards on the other cars successfully accomplished the same feat.

The passengers were less fortunate. The cars were pretty well filled. As they bumped the rear end of the engine they creaked and shook and jolted, and the passengers raised an outcry. Men shouted, women screamed, and children cried. Then as the cars banged into one another persons sitting were thrown from their seats, those standing were thrown to the floor, and some were piled on top of others.

When the cars had come to a standstill it was found that the gates of the cars were not opposite the openings in the station railings. Some of the men, therefore, climbed over or through the railing, boys clambered through the windows, while most of the passengers walked through the train, the cars now being close together, and got out at the rear of the last one.

Lom Wong, a Chinese laundryman of 440 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was found to have received a scalp wound by being thrown against the rail of a seat. Two women, Mary Purcell of 35 Albany Street and Kate Burke of 143 Liberty Street, were suffering from shock, while other women were hysterical. An ambulance soon responded to a call, and the surgeon, after attending to the women, took Wong to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Examination showed that little damage had been done to the elevated structure or rolling stock. The engine had knocked down a switch signal, but the tracks were not injured nor were the bumpers. The engine and cars were somewhat scarred by their contact, but no glass even in the cabs was broken. The cars were pulled out and placed on the siding of the Battery loop. The work of getting the engine on the track took the remainder of the afternoon, and during that time both Ninth and Sixth Avenue trains were run into the Ninth Avenue track of the station, the Sixth Avenue track being blocked by the engine. Little delay was caused to traffic.

Train Dispatcher Delaney would vouchsafe no opinion as to the cause of the accident. The switch seemed to have been properly closed, as all of the cars followed the right track.

George W. Albright, a lawyer of 66 Beaver Street, was one of the passengers. He said he sat on the right side of the forward car in the fourth seat. As soon as he saw the danger he got up from his seat, but leaned over and braced himself with the seat rails. This saved him from being thrown as were most of the others.

When the accident occurred there were a great many persons in the street beneath bound to and from the ferries and the Aquarium. The thumping, crashing, and shrieking overhead caused great excitement among them. Park Policeman Farrell ran up and drove them away from beneath the structure, where many huddled, evidently thinking it was the safest place.

A Bureau of Information.

From The Washington Post.

Speaker Reed's mail contains all sorts of requests from people in every part of the country. One day last week it was a Kentucky school teacher and parliamentarian who wanted to know what new parliamentary manuals there were, what salaries certain Government officials were paid, the bond of the Sergeant at Arms in the House and Senate, and whether the presiding officer of a deliberative body had a right to refuse to entertain a motion. She was sent a copy of the House manual, informed of a Senator who would probably send her a copy of the Senate manual, informed also that the salaries of all officials were named in the Blue Book, a document not easy to obtain, and that the Sergeant at Arms in each body of Congress was required to give a bond of $50,000. The question of the right to refuse to entertain a motion was ignored, but who shall say that the plain people do not receive attention from those who are high in authority?

Imported Song Birds in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The first lot, brought here from Germany by the association for the introduction of song birds, arrived in 1889, and another lot arrived in the Spring of 1892. There were a good many varieties, some of which did not thrive, and soon disappeared. Among those which became acclimated and have increased and spread over the country, may be mentioned starlings, which nest yearly in many places about the city, on high buildings and church steeples; song thrushes, black thrushes, goldfinches, linnets, greenfinches, and skylarks. The latter have probably become more numerous than any of the other kinds, and are found in large numbers in meadows around this city and for some distance out in the country.

Photography by Oil Lamps.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Most people imagine that photographs can only be taken with a strong light. With a flashlight, a momentary exposure is necessary, and the less powerful the light, the longer the exposure must be; but it is generally supposed to be impracticable to photograph by ordinary lamp light. Mr. Thomas Farrell, who is a very skillful amateur photographer, has secured a very good photograph of his little girl's Christmas tree, with the little one lying asleep on a lounge in front, by the light of two ordinary coal oil lamps. A very sensitive plate was used, and given an exposure of fifteen minutes, with the most satisfactory results. Ordinary sitters would hardly care to remain posed for fifteen minutes, but with a sleeping baby and a Christmas tree time cuts no figure.

Trouble in an Uptown Garden.

There was a row in the Broadway Garden, 1,261 Broadway, last night, and Samuel Irving, twenty-five years old, bar manager, is alleged to have assaulted Henry Stewart and his wife of 109 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Irving was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The couple was said to have been badly hurt.

HOTELKEEPER WILLARD DEAD.

A Man Well Known in Washington and Through the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Joseph C. Willard, owner of the well-known Willard's Hotel, died at his home in this city this morning.

Mr. Willard was born in Vermont eighty years ago, and was the eldest of three brothers, who made Washington their home. Early in life he became engaged in the hotel business, and made a financial success of it. The old hotel which bears his name only became his sole property a few years ago, his brother Henry having an equal share in it. He had not been on speaking terms with his brothers for many years. Although wealthy, he shunned society and lived as a recluse.

Mr. Willard was little known, except through the hotel, to Washington people. He leaves a son, who lives at Culpeper, Va., and who will undoubtedly receive his property. The other brothers, Henry and Caleb, are also rich.

It was while Henry was a steward on a Hudson River boat fifty years ago that a Congressman persuaded him to go to Washington. That was the beginning of his success as a hotel proprietor. The first hotel was near the Treasury.

A MOVE AGAINST GAMBLING.

Mass Meetings in Alabama in Favor of an Anti-Pool Law.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 17.—Mass meetings were held in different parts of the State to-day for the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the law which has been introduced in the State Legislature making it a high misdemeanor to sell pools on horse races run either in or out of the State.

The anti-gambling movement, as it is called, was inaugurated by the Birmingham Ministers' Unions just after the Spring meet of the Southwestern Racing Board in this city last March, when the town went wild over the races, and even boys and women of high social standing caught the fever. Three immense rallies were held in this city, one at the First Methodist Church, another at the Opera House, and a third at the Southern Baptist Church. The speakers were pastors of Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches and Jewish rabbis, besides laymen prominent in every walk of life. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Judiciary Committee of the House, to whom the bill be been referred, to report it promptly and favorably.

The horse-racing men are maintaining a strong lobby at Montgomery, but the anti-gambling element made arrangements at the rallies to-night to push the bill. A hard fight is on.

MAGOWAN AND MRS. BARNES.

They Are Said to Have Been Married in Philadelphia.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—It was reported here to-day that ex-Mayor Frank Magowan and Mrs. Barnes, wife of his former Superintendent, with whom Barnes recently compromised a suit brought by him for the alienation of Mrs. Barnes's affections, had been married in Philadelphia by the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, and that they would to-morrow come to Trenton and occupy Magowan's palatial residence. This house stands next door to the home of Magowan's first wife, whom he divorced in the West.

Mrs. Magowan was seen to-night and asked if she intended to do anything. She replied that she did not know whether she would move or not upon the arrival of her successor at the house. Mrs. Magowan said she would not cross the bridge until she came to it. She appeared almost heartbroken over the rather embarrassing situation, but said she did not mind it so much for herself, as for her children.

It is believed by many that upon Magowan's return to New Jersey, his first wife taking advantage of recent decisions which practically nullify Western divorces, may make trouble for him. One of these decisions was given in New Jersey. It was held that the man who obtained the divorce went West simply to obtain it, and, therefore, was not a resident of the State in which the divorce was secured, and that he never ceased to be a resident of New Jersey.

TO CREATE A MAJOR GENERAL.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Considering the Proposed Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has under consideration the bill which proposes to create the rank of Major General in the National Guard and make important changes in the Military Code. It was drawn by Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, an officer of the National Guard Association of the State. Following the directions of the first general order issued by Gov. Black, as Commander in Chief, that legislation affecting the Guard, if urged by members of the Guard, shall first be submitted to the Adjutant General, the bill was laid on Gen. Tillinghast's desk two or three days ago. He has not yet determined whether he will give it his approval.

The bill proposes to create the rank of Major General, and to make that officer the Commander in Chief in the field. The position is to be permanent, and much of the work and authority now lodged with the Adjutant General will devolve upon the Major General. The duties and responsibilities of the Adjutant General will be correspondingly lessened, and the Adjutant General's office will become, in effect, a "bureau" office.

The question is under consideration if it would not be wise to make the Major General's headquarters in New York City rather than in Albany.

Before the Adjutant General gives or decides to withhold his approval of the bill, it is likely that a board comprising some of the staff officers will be asked to consider the proposed changes.

Some years ago a bill was drawn, and, after favorable consideration by the Legislature, failed to become a law, creating the rank of Major General. It was the result of the investigations of a military commission. Had it become a law, the late Gen. Josiah Porter, then Adjutant General, was to have become the first Major General.

Brooklyn's Skating Carnival.

This will be called "carnival week" at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle, Avenue, Brooklyn. A military band will be present afternoon and evening. The schedule is:

To-day—General skating, morning and afternoon; evening, private social session of The Skating Club of Brooklyn.

Tuesday—Inter-city match game of hockey, the First Naval Reserve of New York vs. Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

Wednesday—Ice polo match, Brooklyn Polo Club vs. United States Marine Corps, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Thursday—Grand fancy dress carnival, fairyland on the ice; illumination of the rink with thousands of colored lights.

Friday—The Skating Club of Brooklyn vs. Brooklyn Hockey Team, in a match game of hockey.

Saturday—General skating, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:00 P. M.; 9:00 P. M., executive session of the International Skating Congress for the selection of a programme, date, and place to decide the fancy figure skating championship of the world.

A Strike by Umpires.

A new sort of a strike is on. The managers of the National League of Baseball Players have to deal with it, and will do so when they meet in Baltimore next month to adopt a game schedule. Led by Lynch and Hurst, the umpires have joined in a demand that their salaries shall be increased from $250 a month and traveling expenses, to a sum not stated, but said to be $400 a month and expenses. The League will not pay the increase asked for, and the "strike" will dwindle out, as such affairs generally do. But $100 a week and expenses seems little enough to pay to men who have to stand the abuse and troubles to which baseball umpires are subjected about six times in each week.

TALKED WITH MR. PLATT

THREE-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH THE POLITICIANS.

It Is Understood that Coming Legislation Was the Principal Topic of Discussion—Mr. Lauterbach and the County Chairmanship.

The conference in Mr. Platt's apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening brought together an unusually large number of the politicians who have come to be regarded as composing the inner circle. They were on hand early, and the consultation lasted for over three hours.

Several of the lesser lights called to pay their respects to Mr. Platt during the afternoon, but they did not have a seat in the council of the chiefs.

Those present were George W. Aldridge of Rochester, William Barnes, Jr., member of the State Committee from Albany County; Speaker J. M. E. O'Grady, Sheriff William J. Buttling of Kings County, who represented Jacob Worth; Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, Frederick S. Gibbs, Lou Payn, Congressman Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Timothy D. Ellsworth of Niagara, President of the Senate.

All wore an air of mystery when they came out of the Council Chamber and said that there was nothing for publication. It was understood, however, that coming legislation was the principal topic of discussion, and among other things the resolution offered by Senator Lexow asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged existence of a gas trust, and, if necessary, to prepare needed legislation.

In this matter the Republicans are confronted by a condition. They are responsible for all legislation to be enacted at this session, and, if they find there is necessity for action in this direction, the leaders argue that they should shoulder the matter and not leave all the agitation to Senator Cantor and other Democrats.

Then there is the Appropriation bill, that will come up within a short time, and some amendments will probably be made to the Raines excise law. All of these furnished plenty of material for discussion.

What was done in regard to a Chairman for the Republican County Committee those present at the conference refused to disclose. It is reasonably certain that permanent officers will not be elected at next Thursday evening's meeting of the committee. There is a contest in the Twenty-fifth District between Amasa Thornton and George B. Manchester. Under the constitution permanent officers cannot be elected or any other business transacted until all contests have been decided.

It was generally supposed that the Chairman of the committee continued in office until his successor was elected, but this is a mistaken idea. Edward Lauterbach's term will expire Thursday night. He said last night he would probably be named as temporary Chairman to serve until after the contest in the Twenty-fifth is settled. He thought that the officers would not be elected until the February meeting, but there is a remote possibility that the contest may be settled at Thursday's meeting, and that the officers will be elected the same night.

The only name that has been mentioned for Chairman is George R. Bidwell, former Secretary of the County Committee, and he will probably be elected if Mr. Lauterbach persists in refusing to serve another year. George R. Manchester will succeed himself as Secretary.

It was given out last night that the appointment of Harry L. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, as Secretary to District Attorney Olcott would be announced during the week.

Among those who called on Mr. Platt yesterday afternoon were Senator Malby of St. Lawrence County, J. Sloat Fassett, Senator Lamy of Erie, and John W. Dwight. The last named is the political sponsor for Assemblyman Fred S. Bates of Tompkins, who surprised the organization by voting for Mr. Choate in the caucus.

CHINESE SHOES OF SILVER.

A New Yorker Finds Some Unique Features in Oriental Money.

A New York business man, who has been spending several months in recent travel through China and Japan, writes to a friend in this city an interesting account of some phases of the monetary systems prevalent in the Orient. In China money transactions are puzzling to foreigners because of their unique and, in some respects, "kindergarten" features. The silver shoes of Shanghai interested the New Yorker greatly. These shoes, which constitute currency in Shanghai, are ingots of silver, shaped something like a shoe and weighing about fifty taels each.

These shoe ingots are made current by the Hong Koo, who assays the silver, and affixes to each ingot a stamp recording its "toque," or touch, and purity. The Hong Koo derives his authority entirely from an arrangement among the native bankers. He is not an official of the Chinese Government. In large native transactions these shoes form the principal medium of exchange. Throughout China they range in weight from a half tael to 100 taels. According to official statements the Chinese money of account is as follows: ten cash or li, one candareen; ten candareen or fun or fen, one mace; ten mace or tsien, one tael or liang. The lowest link in the Chinese chain is the cash or li, which is represented by an actual coin. The candareen, the mace, and the tael, however, are simply denominations denoting certain fixed weights of silver.

The li is also called zin and by the Dutch pitjes. But although supposed by some foreigners to be a silver coin, the Chinese li is made from an alloy of copper, iron, and tin. It is circular, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the middle. Around this hole are impressed, on the obverse, Chinese characters stating the reign, &c.; on the reverse, Manchu characters, stating the name of the mint. Originally the li represented one-thousandth part of a tael, and nominally it continues to do so to the present day. One tael is equivalent to about $1.30 United States money. At Hongkong, Canton, and Foochow, chopped dollars, which are Mexican silver dollars, chopped or stamped by the natives, are the circulating medium. At these ports, however, clean or unchopped Mexican dollars usually command a small premium in the market.

Trade among the Japanese is carried on largely in paper money, called kinsatsu, which is issued by the Government. At first this paper money was used on a par with gold, but subsequently it fell to a heavy discount because the Government had failed to keep an exact record of its issue and was unable to redeem it in specie. Paper yens have in recent years been in circulation. The Japanese unit of money is the yen, which was based on the Mexican dollar, and in silver was of equivalent value. In United States gold coin the yen is worth a little more than 99 cents, and in silver it is worth a small fraction more than our silver dollar. One yen contains 100 sen. Since 1880 the Japanese silver yen of 416 grains, has become the monetary unit, and has virtually supplanted the Mexican silver dollar in that country.

Convention of Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Postal card returns thus far received at the offices of the National Association of Manufacturers indicate that a very large proportion of the entire membership of the association will be in attendance at the second annual convention of the association, which is to be held in Philadelphia Jan. 26, 27, and 28. The convention will be a business affair, and the programme has been made up with this in view. One feature of particular interest will be a symposium on "Methods of Promoting Foreign Trade," which will embrace a number of brief addresses by members of the association who have recently visited various foreign countries upon business missions.

SCHOOL FOR ITS WORKMEN.

Plan Employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road.

A distinctive feature of the management of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company is its system of what may be termed post-graduate instruction for its employes. No other railroad has it, while this line has always had its schools and appreciated their importance.

They really mean civil service to the great corporation, and no one who has received promotion in any branch of the service but has been convinced of the aid the school system gave him.

General Superintendent A. J. Hitt takes great interest in the schools. Generally a Division Superintendent presides at a school, but any officer can organize and catechise an "assembly." Technical matters and rules are the chief subjects of study and examination.

The men take well to the system because the advantages of it are so evident. The scholars belong, of course, solely to the operating department. As promotions are made on entirely systematic lines, few neglect an opportunity to attend an "assembly," which may be called to order anywhere, often in an empty caboose. When school is called, conductors, brakemen, yardmen, switch bosses, station agents, operators, all, in fact, who are employed to attend to the moving or making up of trains or the handling of the road's business, are, if they can be spared, expected to attend.

The system has brought about wholesome emulation, and a desire to master the book of rules and every detail of work or employment.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles S. Francis of Troy is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller of Indiana is at the Windsor.

—R. T. Alexander of Albany and C. S. Symonds of Utica are at the Savoy.

—Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Manhattan.

—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington are at the Hoffman.

—Horatio N. Slater and R. B. Whitridge of Boston and Matthew Wilks of Ontario are at the Albemarle.

—Frank B. Conger of Washington, J. S. Raines of Atlanta, and E. F. Bernard of Troy are at the Grand.

—Gen. W. W. Averell, United States Army, and William Tunstall Townes of Rio de Janeiro are at the Astor.

—Ralph O. Douglas of Pittsburg, O. P. Brown of Philadelphia, and B. J. McGinn of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Everett.

—Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana, Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and Simeon Holroyd of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Reginald Fendall of Washington, Stephen E. Brooks of Chicago, and F. D. Caruthers of St. Louis are at the Westminster.

—T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, and M. Trubert of the French Embassy at Washington are at the Waldorf.

—John F. Luther of Utica, Frank Barhydt of Chicago, James A. Moss of Memphis, and P. J. Bridges of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly; George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira are at the Fifth Avenue.

—G. H. Kendall and family of New York, G. A. Duryee and family of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Brown of Chicago are at the Brevoort House.

—A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, W. T. Johnston, United States Army; Arthur C. Briggs of Boston, and G. H. Stewart of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks, laces; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbain, clothing and underwear; 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. R. Scarr, cloaks and suits, ladies', misses', and infants' wear, 621 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

—Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, boys' clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Kenny, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

—Levis, The Zukowski Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukowski, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Mencken, J. S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. G. Berthold, shoes; 115 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. McAllister, housefurnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Shaw, cloaks and suits, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics, flannels, and blankets; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Luther, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stamper, H., Albany, N. Y.; A. Dewilde, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

—Stevens, C. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Stevens, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Stevens, C. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Stevens, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. Bridges, black goods and cloths, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

A Credit to American Journalism.

From The Glens Falls Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is making rapid strides in its bid for the favor of the reading masses. Its Sunday edition is not only a complete epitome of the world's doings, but its Art Supplement is an appeal to the good sense of the best people and in striking contrast to the colored travesties on decency in some of the metropolitan journals. THE TIMES is a credit to American journalism.

Robbed His Post Office.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 17.—Frank M. McBride, Assistant Postmaster of this city, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzlement. He confesses to having taken $4,000 of the money realized from the sale of stamps since July last. J. W. Cunnington, the stamp clerk, is implicated also and was arrested. So far Cunnington's shortage does not appear to exceed $400.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

MATTERS THAT ARE TO BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK.

Election of Senator at Noon Tuesday—Cuban Resolution to be Brought Up in the Assembly To-night—Anti-Trust Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Thomas C. Platt will be elected United States Senator at noon Tuesday. The Legislature will meet in joint session in the Assembly Chamber at that time. Chester S. Lord will be elected as a Regent of the university at the same joint session.

Assemblyman Whritner's Cuban resolutions are a special order in the Assembly for to-morrow night. The resolutions ask that the Cubans be recognized as belligerents. Assemblyman Nixon, the leader of the Republicans in the Assembly, does not favor such an expression of opinion by the House.

One of the most important questions which confronts this Legislature is the cry of the people against alleged trusts and monopolies. Senator Lexow's joint resolution calling for the appointment of three Senators and four Assemblymen as a special committee to investigate all trusts and monopolies is a special order for Tuesday in the Senate. Bills already have been introduced attacking the coal and gas trusts. The friends of these bills say the trust investigation is intended to stave off remedial legislation for this session. The resolution does not fix a date before which the committee must conclude its labors and submit its recommendations.

Senator Chahoon will introduce to-morrow night a bill appropriating $125,000 from the State prison capital fund for the erection of the new building for insane criminals at Clinton Prison.

Senator Grady will not immediately press his resolution requiring the State Railroad Commission to investigate the financial affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company of New York City, on the ground that the dividends paid by the company exceed its surplus earnings. He will wait and see what action the commission will take on the application already made to the commission by Mortimer Hendricks.

Now that State Excise Commissioner Lyman has made public his report on the first year's operations of the Raines liquor tax law, Senator Raines's committee will soon have ready its report recommending amendments to the present law. The chief changes will be those doing away with the provisions of the law under which the "fake" hotels and clubs exist.

Drastic legislation in favor of pure beer is not expected this session. It is thought that any legislation that may be enacted will be along lines suggested by the State Board of Health. The board formerly had power to analyze beers and impose fines where beer was found to be impure.

Assemblyman Nixon is busy at work upon the annual appropriation bill. He expects to have the bill ready to introduce Thursday. This will be a month earlier than it has ever before made its appearance.

Chairman Nixon will get to work on the annual supply bill next week and expects to be able to submit it to the Assembly three or four weeks earlier than it has ever before been introduced.

The Democratic members of the Legislature will meet to-morrow night in joint caucus, to make a complimentary nomination of a candidate for United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill. Senator McCarren and a few other Brooklyn Democrats are opposed to renominating Senator Hill. The Tammany Hall members will decide who shall be nominated, as they have the votes, and unless they have changed their minds since last week Senator Hill will be renominated.

SCHOOLROOM DECORATION.

Miss Starr's Account of What Has Been Done in Chicago.

The Public Education Association held its monthly meeting Friday at the Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Avenue. The subject considered was decoration and art in the public schools. Mrs. E. R. Hewitt presided.

Miss Ellen G. Starr, President of the Chicago Public School Art Society, told what the society had accomplished in Chicago during its two years of existence, and what it hopes to do in the future. "Whatever trains the eyes," she said, "to discriminate between good and bad in color or form and cultivates the habit of attention and observation in children is at once training them to make the most of such scant opportunities as they have in our large cities to enjoy nature, and makes it possible also for them to enjoy art and literature to a greater extent in after years.

"There are two immediate objects," she continued, "in view in decorating schoolrooms—the one directly educational, the other educational through the aesthetic. To carry out the plans, the great need, especially for younger children, is for really beautiful pictures of birds, flowers, trees, woods, water, and fields. In Chicago we have concentrated on the idea of good color in the walls, and large casts and solar prints of such subjects as the Egyptian Pyramids, the Cathedral of Amiens, and the Lion of Lucerne. The most ambitious effort undertaken there is the decoration of the Goodrich School. The resources of the society have been concentrated on this school for purposes of propaganda and as an example of what is fit decoration for schoolrooms. It is a wonderful innovation on the old style of blank, white, or dingy walls bereft of every possible decoration or adornment. Any one who attended a public school ten years or more ago can bear witness to the depressing influences of the dreary surroundings.

"It is saddening," she continued, "to think of the thousands of children who have been turned out of the public schools of the country with no love of the beautiful and the heroic, no ideals to fill their imagination, no love of poetry or romance to brighten their dull lives. All schoolrooms should be attractive and full of charm and interest."

Miss Starr said that the efforts of the Chicago society were bearing fruit, for from all over the country she was in daily receipt of letters asking for information and advice as to decorating schoolrooms. She urged the people of this city to consider the subject, and to add to the beauty of their schools, and thus increase their benefits and usefulness. Her remarks were listened to with much interest, which was shown by the number of questions asked her when she had finished.

Edward Waldo of the University Settlement said that the introduction of proper decorations and artistic objects in a schoolroom would be a continuous lesson to the children, and one which they would learn with little effort or trouble. "Give a child the proper environments," he said, "and his power of interpretation is enlarged, and his capacity for rational enjoyment is increased. Decorate the public schools as they should be, and embellish them with objects of a high standard of beauty, and it will be found that art will be a public benefaction."

Seventy-first Regiment Games.

The Athletic Association of the Seventy-first Regiment has arranged a set of games to be held at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 23. Already there has been a goodly number of entries, and some excellent races are expected. The events will be: Fifty-yard sack race, handicap; sixty-five-yard dash, handicap; 440 yard run, scratch, championship of the regiment; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; 220-yard dash, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; three-legged race, sixty-five yards, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; bayonet race, scratch; eight-lap relay race, teams of four men, members of teams must be members of same company; obstacle race, two laps, scratch. The field events will be: Putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; exhibition of fancy and trick bicycle riding by Prof. "Ike" Johnson.

FOR MAKING WRONG REPORTS.

Men with Britannica Publishing Company Said to be Indicted.

It was said yesterday that the indictments found by the Grand Jury Friday, about which so much mystery was made in the District Attorney's office, were for five men who were prominently interested in the Britannica Publishing Company, which failed July 11, 1893. The indicted persons will, it is expected, surrender themselves some time to-day, and give bail for their appearance when wanted.

The indictments, found at the request of James A. Whitney, counsel for the complainants, it is said, charge the men with having made false statements as to the affairs of the publishing company.

The Britannica Publishing Company succeeded the Henry G. Allen Company, incorporated in 1888, with a capital of $100,000, to publish books to be sold on subscription. The Allen Company failed Oct. 8, 1891, and went into the hands of a receiver April 1, 1892, after considerable trouble over some pirated editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Its statement, issued two months previously, showed assets at $240,000, with $125,000 liabilities. The office was at 730 Broadway.

The Britannica Company was incorporated in May, 1892, and substantially took over the business of the Allen Company, retaining its office. In January, 1893, it issued a report showing liabilities $35,000, with assets $100,000. The substance of that report, which, it is claimed, was fraudulently made, formed the basis of the charge upon which the indictments were granted.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SUICIDE.

A Man Afraid to Kill Himself Committed Murder and Was Hanged.

Men have adopted various ways of bringing their lives to an end, but it is seldom that any man has deliberately committed murder that he might be hanged. There is a case of that kind on record in this country, and it is needless to state that the murderer, who was too cowardly to take his own life, had his life ended by the hangman's rope, according to his wish.

Capt. Bruluman was hanged in Philadelphia in 1760, after having shot and killed a Mr. Scull. The record of the case does not state where Capt. Bruluman was born, but it shows that he was a silversmith and left his business to become an officer in the British Army in America; that he engaged in counterfeiting and uttering base money, was detected, degraded, and dismissed for the offense.

After a time he returned to Philadelphia. His degradation was known to all his former associates, and life became a burden to him, but he had not the courage to end it or to seek a new home and begin anew among strangers. He therefore determined to kill some one and have the law end his existence.

When he had fully determined what action to take he loaded his gun, putting a ball into each of its barrels, and looked about for some one who would go hunting with him. He first asked his landlord, but his landlord, fortunately, had no time to spare just then, and so saved his life.

Bruluman then started abroad alone, as he afterward said, determined to kill the first man whom he should meet. Before he had met any one, however, he bethought himself that to be adjudged guilty and hanged, he would need witnesses, and so he went to a tavern. There he bought drink, and while doing so heard persons playing billiards in a room on the floor above the taproom. Without displaying any ill humor, he carried his gun to the billiard room and entered into conversation with the billiard players.

Mr. Scull, the man whom he killed, drove a player's ball into a pocket, and Bruluman, saying: "Sir, you are a good marksman; now, I'll show you a fine stroke," took his gun from where it had been hung, aimed directly at Mr. Scull, and discharged both barrels into his body.

As Mr. Scull fell to the floor, Bruluman stepped up to him and said: "Sir, I have no malice or ill will against you. I never saw you before, but I was determined to kill somebody that I might be hanged, and you happen to be the man. I am sorry for your misfortune."

Mr. Scull's friends were sent for. He had barely time to make his will and express a wish that his murderer might be pardoned before he died. Bruluman, exulting in the scheme that led to his taking off, was duly hanged. He was pleased to die, and insisted to the last that he was not, nor would he be, guilty of taking his own life.

Talk of New Canals.

The recent deliberations of the Deep Waterways Commission in Detroit has given rise to much talk about the proposed deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence River to twenty-one feet. There are many New York firms interested in trade with Canada, and they have long felt the need of better facilities for waterway transportation. The statement is made that if the Canadian Government refuses to consent to the deepening of the St. Lawrence River, the American members of the Deep Waterways Commission may recommend to the Federal Government that a canal be built, wholly in United States territory, from a point near Buffalo to Lake Ontario. Vessels could then sail from Buffalo, and down Lake Ontario to Oswego, from which place another canal would be recommended through the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson River. The natural condition of the country from Oswego to Albany, it is said, is favorable to the building of a canal at a comparatively small cost.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:50 A. M.—5 Mott Street; On Chung Hung; damage trifling.

—1:45 A. M.—600 Sixth Avenue; J. W. Young; damage, $300.

—2:45 A. M.—232 Broome Street; damage trifling.

—3:30 A. M.—79 Ridge Street; no damage.

—4:40 A. M.—116 First Avenue; Frederick Zimmer; damage, $50.

—4:45 A. M.—11 West Eighty-third Street; Mrs. McClure; damage, $1,000.

—4:45 A. M.—Manhattan Elevated light wire pole, southeast corner Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue; damage, $25.

—11:45 A. M.—58 West Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. J. Sallation; no damage.

—1 P. M.—28 West Forty-seventh Street; J. J. Archer; dwelling; damage, $25.

—3:50 P. M.—633 Ninth Avenue; Maria White; damage, $10.

—5 P. M.—Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue; electric light pole; damage trifling.

—5:50 P. M.—128 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Thomas Overington; flat; damage trifling.

—7:45 P. M.—Webster Avenue and Signal Place; John McDonald; damage, $10.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 17.—The body of William Higgins, who was drowned by the sinking of the filibuster Commodore, arrived from Florida this forenoon, and was buried this afternoon.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 17.—Two bodies were found near Monomoy Lighthouse last night. They are supposed to be those of Capt. Edgar Pearce and a sailor from the schooner Calvin B. Orcutt, which was lost here Dec. 23.

WESTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Anna E. Hutchinson, seventy years old, hanged herself last night. She had been despondent for several months, had read every account of a suicide she could find in the papers, and frequently had discussed the different ways of committing the deed.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 17.—The White House department store, owned by J. C. Lany and R.

THE GAS REFORM PROBLEM

WHAT IS SAID OF THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

In Spite of Its Make-Up, Alderman Hall and Others Believe that Some Relief May Be Obtained This Year.

The leaders in the agitation for gas reform in this city read yesterday the list of new Assembly committeemen on electricity, gas, and water supply with a feeling much resembling consternation.

Some pointed remarks were made regarding the alliance between the gas companies and the Republican machine which the composition of the committee was generally understood to indicate.

The Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply appointed by Speaker O'Grady consists of three Assemblymen from Greater New York and ten from up-the-State counties, as follows: Messrs. Goodsell, Orange; Braun, Erie; Cole, Wyoming; Taylor, Oswego; Schmidt, E. L., Montgomery; Graves, Oneida; Springer, Herkimer; Winne, Schenectady; Whritner, Rockland; Soper, Kings; McKeown, Kings; Corrigan, New York; Kelly, Albany.

"It is a remarkably constituted committee to handle the gas problem of New York City," said Alderman Hall. "It shows, to my mind, a prearrangement unfavorable to any radical action for relief. But, even if that proves to be true, it will not defeat us."

Mr. Hall, in expressing this opinion, explained that he referred to the geographical status of the committee, and not to its personnel. "I do not know the individual opinions of the members of the committee," said he, "but it is clear enough that a committee controlled by members who have only a general interest in the gas question as it affects New York is not likely to be acutely sympathetic with a movement that is local to New York in its significance. From this committee there will either be no favorable reports on measures to secure cheaper gas, or a bill will be reported to reduce the price gradually. Municipal ownership would be doubtful of approval in the hands of a committee constituted as this one is.

Looks for Final Relief.

"I don't believe that the recommendations of any committee can prevent the passage of some measure of relief. The selection of this committee may signify the adoption of a party policy, but it does not follow, by any means, that the party will be a unit in carrying out the policy so mapped out. I know that there are Republican members who are going to vote for cheaper gas in some form or other. The Democrats, I understand, are generally favorable to the movement. The Tammany members are instructed to support it. I do not believe a majority can be found in either house which will stand out against the public pressure that will manifest itself before the final vote is taken."

Mr. Hall then outlined the plan of the Aldermanic Gas Committee, of which he is Chairman, as follows:

"The bill prepared by this committee will be referred to the Cities Committee, and not the Gas Committee, if the present plan is carried out. The same objections which might be raised against a bill for lowering the price or providing municipal ownership will not apply to our bill, which does not ask for a State appropriation. It asks simply for authority to conduct an investigation of the New York gas companies by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, acting at the city's expense. The request is so reasonable and is so strongly backed by local sentiment that it is not likely to be defeated.

"It will, of course, be opposed by the gas companies. The fight of the session will be on the passage of this bill. When the bill becomes a law the Gas Committee can proceed with its work of securing evidence, and it is not to be doubted that the facts which will develop in this investigation will outweigh the arguments against gas reform. The question will then be far beyond party politics, and can only be settled as the people demand."

Aldermen Ware and Oakley of the Gas Committee coincide with the views of Mr. Hall, and do not believe that any prearrangement of the question favorable to the gas companies is likely to defeat the measures for relief to be proposed.

Prof. Lippincott's Views.

Prof. Harold E. Lippincott of the Gas Reform Association said that the association would have representatives at Albany within a few days to watch the progress of events. Concerning the Assembly Gas Committee he said:

"It shows upon its face that a party measure has been determined upon by the Republican machine, but what that measure is can only be known at this time by the party leaders and their friends, the gas companies of New York. Aid to gas reform need be expected from that committee. It means the old fight over again, with its bitterness intensified by the fact that the dominant party in the Legislature is committed to frustrate the just demands of the people.

"That committee was organized to fight the bill of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The gas companies realize that this committee will solve the problem adversely to them if it succeeds in acquiring authority to expose their transactions. From the standpoint of the New York consumers of gas, it is clear that this bill must go through if we are to get the facts upon which the Legislature can intelligently base measures of reform.

"It appears that the committee was selected solely for the purpose of favoring some measure proposed by the gas companies to offset or invalidate every attempt to secure reasonable legislation on the question."

"It is evident," said Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, "that little is to be hoped from the Republican organization. We are placed again under the domination of the rest of the State, with practically no voice in measures of strictly local importance. I still believe, however, that legislation will be secured, unless it encounters the peculiar fate of the Conklin Franchise bill in 1895, which was smothered in the Senate Committee, after passing the Assembly.

"The machine must give way in the end to public pressure. That is what is likely to happen this Winter. There is a tremendous sentiment behind the movement for gas reform, and it will be felt in due time."

Assemblyman Corrigan's Attitude.

The attitude of Assemblyman Corrigan, the only New York member of the committee, is favorable to both cheaper gas and local control as demanded by his constituents. He is a Tammany man, and recognizes the Tammany instructions regarding gas, which explicitly favor reform.

His ideas are expressed in a bill offered in the Assembly by him, and in the Senate by Senator Grady, providing that the people of New York, at the next election, shall choose a Lighting Commissioner, whose term of office shall be four years and salary $5,000 a year. The gas companies are to bear this expense, and the additional expense, of $3,000 for clerk hire and $15,000 a year for expert assistance.

The bill also defines the powers of the Commissioner as follows:

"He shall have power to compel the keeping of the gas companies' accounts as he shall direct; to investigate complaints, and report his findings to the complainants. He may direct the testing of meters by the State Inspector. The gas companies are required to make daily reports of the amount of gas manufactured and consumed and to make monthly reports of the amount and cost of the material used in producing gas. Violations of any of these provisions of the law by the companies constitute a misdemeanor.

Mr. Corrigan is understood to favor eventual municipal ownership.

Wurster on the Gas Contract.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn said Saturday that he will sign no contract for gas for lighting the streets and public buildings of Brooklyn that does not include a provision giving the city the advantage of cheaper gas during the contract term if the Legislature should reduce the price now generally paid. The Aldermanic Committee on Gas reported favorably on an offer from the Consolidated Gas Companies of a contract to supply the city at $1 per 1,000 feet for the first year, with a reduction of 2½ cents per 1,000 feet each succeeding year for five years.

Meetings to Demand Reform.

Ex-Senator F. M. Bixby announced Saturday that a series of public meetings will be held, beginning next week, under the auspices of the Consumers' Benefit Association and the Gas Companies' Employes, to discuss ways and means for securing gas reform. The meetings will be held in Cooper Union. Subscriptions are now being received by Mr. Bixby to defray the expenses of these meetings and to prepare a legal case against the New York gas companies to be presented to the Attorney General.

THE FUEL GAS FRANCHISE.

What Is Said of Plan to Get It Before the Aldermen Again.

The next meeting of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen will probably be given up to the consideration of the committee's relations to the body which created it. Aldermen Hall, Goodman, and Noonan are at variance on the subject.

"There seems to be some haste to get the Consumers' Fuel Gas franchise back before the board," said Alderman Hall yesterday. He referred to resolutions passed by the board Tuesday, while he was absent. As Chairman of the Gas Committee, he does not see why Aldermen Goodman and Noonan should have introduced resolutions reflecting on the committee at a time when he was away and unable to argue on their passage.

The offending clauses in the resolution of Alderman Goodman are as follows:

Resolved, That the avowed intention of the special committee having the matter in charge to delay or defer consideration of the subject pending the investigation of the question of municipal ownership of gas plants, which necessarily must be protracted, be and the same is disapproved by this board.

Resolved, That the said special committee be and it is hereby instructed to proceed with the examination of the application of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company at the earliest period possible, and report to this board without delay.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the board that the investigation be thorough in all respects, and that if it shall appear that such investigation cannot be prosecuted in a satisfactory manner without authority from the Legislature to call for persons and papers, that such special authority be duly asked for, unless the request for general powers as demanded by the committee be granted, and is broad enough to permit the thorough examination herein contemplated.

What Alderman Hall Says.

"Now," said Alderman Hall, "it is my understanding that when the board voted to confer the Consumers' Fuel Gas franchise to the Gas Committee it was expected to remain with the committee until the committee had reported on the question of municipal ownership, which it was originally appointed to investigate. It would obviously be putting the cart before the horse for the committee to act on the passage of a gas franchise before it determines whether or not the principle of franchises shall be abrogated. That is what the committee was appointed for.

"In one clause the resolutions command us to proceed with our investigation, and in the next clause they say if such investigation cannot be satisfactorily made without legislative authorization we should duly ask for such authority. That is just what the committee has maintained. We are anxious to proceed, but we can conduct no investigation worthy of the name until we get the power to examine witnesses under oath. A bill granting us this power has been prepared and will be introduced in the Legislature at the earliest possible moment."

Alderman Noonan's resolution is looked on as a satire on the remark of President Jeroloman that the Consumers' Gas franchise would be worth "anywhere from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000 to the company." Its reference to the Gas Committee does not end the incident. The committee will probably report it back with some caustic recommendations. The last of the twelve clauses of the preamble reads:

"Whereas, The President of this board has, on this floor, publicly stated that such franchise or privilege, under said limitations and restrictions, was worth from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000, and that corporations or individuals were prepared to pay at least $10,000,000 therefor, and as it is the sense of a majority of this board that the people of New York should have the advantages and conveniences of fuel gas at the earliest possible time, and as it would be to the advantage of the City Treasury to receive said $10,000,000, not to say $50,000,000."

The resolution is in this language: "Resolved, That the President of the board be herewith respectfully invited to submit a petition from said corporation or individuals offering to pay at least $10,000,000 for such a franchise, that this board may take the same into consideration."

If the Consumers' franchise is again brought before the board before action on municipal ownership is taken, there will be a hard fight on both sides. So far as can be learned, the Consumers' Company has gained no new friends on the board since its application for a franchise was disposed of by reference to the Gas Committee.

DUDLEY BILL NOT IN FAVOR.

Gas Reform Leaders Would Have the City's Power Unrestricted.

The gas reform leaders of New York are not favorable to the plan of Assemblyman Dudley, for the establishment of a State Gas Commission, which will have jurisdiction in the territory of Greater New York. President Jeroloman, Alderman Hall, Chairman of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and many of the members of the board who are favorable to a change in the system of gas control all express themselves as opposed to the passage of any law that will restrict the power of the city to manage the gas business in its own way.

The importance of Assemblyman Dudley's bill, however, is not understood by them, as they foresee that it is likely to receive support from a strong faction of the gas reformers throughout the State. It provides for a reduction of price to $1 per thousand feet.

The bill provides for the establishment of a State Gas, Electric Light, and Water Commission, the headquarters of which shall be at the State Capitol, in Albany. The Governor is to name the commission, which will consist of three members and a Secretary. The commission will be limited in expenditures for expenses to $30,000 annually. After organization the commission is to organize by the election of a Chairman, who is to get $5,000 as his salary. The other Commissioners are to receive $4,500 for their services. The Secretary will receive $3,600 for carrying on the clerical work of the department.

These expenses are to be met by the various gas, electric light, and water corporations of the State on the same general plan applied to the Railroad Commission. The commission will have immediate supervision of all gas, electric, and water companies, including those of the Greater New York, under powers similar to those of the Railroad Commission over the railroads.

Powers of Commissioners.

The terms of the Commissioners will all expire within five years. The board will have power to enter the offices of gas, electric light, and water companies at any time, and examine any books. It can subpoena witnesses and examine them in regard to the affairs of the companies at any time, with or without a complaint. If particular complaint against the operations of a company is made by the local authorities of any village the commission will attempt to rectify the trouble, if, after investigation, it is found to exist. The commission will have power to investigate as to the quality of gas and light furnished.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, in referring to the question of gas control for New York, said:

"We want the localized power to govern the gas companies, at least until such time as we secure municipal ownership. That power should certainly be exercised by the local governing body, since it concerns only local interests.

"We have had experience in State control of the New York gas companies, and this experience has demonstrated that the companies cannot be controlled with full justice to the consumers of gas by the State. If a local, instead of a State, governing commission had charge of the gas matter, the innumerable grievances that are constantly arising would be sure of prompt and reasonable adjudication."

Assemblyman Cullen has introduced a bill affecting one branch of this question as it applies to Brooklyn. It provides for the appointment by the Mayor of Brooklyn of an Inspector of Gas at a salary of $7,500, the Inspector to appoint three assistants at a salary of $2,500. They are to see that the gas supplied in Brooklyn is up to the standard.

Senator Guy Wants Local Control.

Senator Guy of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, who was in the city Saturday, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in favor of Senator Cantor's bill for dollar gas, but would oppose the proposition to put the gas business of New York City in the hands of a State Commission.

"Local control is not only desirable," said he, "but is an absolute necessity. The scheme for a State Commission is unfair to the city, and offers no true solution of the difficulty.

"My idea of a substitute measure for all of those now proposed at Albany is that one of the executive officers of the City Government should be empowered to regulate the gas companies. This duty would properly fit the office of Commissioner of Public Works. But whoever is charged with the responsibility should appoint indextakers, whose returns should be ratified by the Commissioner of Public Works as the basis for all gas bills rendered by the companies to consumers and to the city.

Control of Gas Meters.

"In addition to this, the gas meters should be taken out of the control of the gas companies. They should be locked, and the key held in the possession of the Commissioner. It is clear that consumers now have no protection against overcharges for gas, and no redress when it is morally certain that they have paid for more gas than they have used. All the power is with the gas companies, and all the legal evidence affecting their business is held by them to the exclusion of their patrons and disinterested persons. Whenever it is proposed that their methods shall be investigated the gas companies are sure to fight the proposition bitterly. They dispute every claim of the people to consideration in the matter.

"The pressure should also be regulated by a mechanical contrivance controlled by the Commissioner. The maximum price should be fixed at $1, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be empowered to decrease it gradually as the cost of manufacture and delivery grows less. Such a law should be passed before Greater New York becomes a reality."

Senator Guy added that he had no doubt the price would be reduced to $1 by the present Legislature.

MAGISTRATE MOTT'S SANITY.

The Central Labor Union Talking of Asking for a Commission.

Delegate J. W. Armstrong reported to the Central Labor Union yesterday what progress had been made by the committee to inquire into the sanity of Magistrate Mott.

The committee, he said, had received great encouragement in its work, and prominent people had come forward and offered their assistance. A good deal of evidence against Magistrate Mott had been received in the form of letters and affidavits from respectable people.

Mr. Armstrong continued:

"Working people who have been turned down by him without being given a chance to speak are coming forward to support us. It is only a matter of doubt now as to whether Magistrate Mott is more insane than incompetent. But at all events he is unfit to sit on the bench. One great trouble with him is dyspepsia. He is always chewing pepsin when he is in court, and this, with other drugs, puts him out of temper, and the prisoners have to suffer. Mott once remarked in court: 'When once I make up my mind I never change it.' Certainly the man who says that is a lunatic."

Mr. Armstrong said that he hoped soon to be able to go before a Supreme Court Judge and ask for the appointment of a commission to inquire into Magistrate Mott's mental condition.

DECLARED SHE WAS INNOCENT.

Mrs. Melville Would Not Pay $5 to Settle a Case and Was Discharged.

Just as Mrs. Annie Melville of 455 Ninth Avenue and Mrs. Mary Clark of 207 East Tenth Street met in a Fourteenth Street store Saturday Mrs. Clark discovered that she had lost a five-dollar note. At the same moment Mrs. Melville dropped her handkerchief and stooped to pick it up. Mrs. Clark declared that she had picked up her money. Mrs. Melville denied it.

The store detective took both women to a retiring room. In Mrs. Melville's left hand was a one-dollar note, in her muff was $5.42, and in her stocking a five-dollar and three one-dollar notes. She declared that the money was her own. A policeman was called, and she was locked up on Mrs. Clark's complaint.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday both women told their stories, and Magistrate Flammer looked puzzled. After hearing the statements, he told the women he would decide later. While he was going on with some other cases Mrs. Melville's husband entered the court. He had just learned of his wife's arrest. He asked Mrs. Clark what she had to say, and then offered her $5 to withdraw the complaint. A court officer told Mrs. Clark she had no power to withdraw, and then Mr. Melville began to weep.

He was still weeping when the case was recalled. He said that he and his wife worked at hairdressing, and made all the money they wanted. While he was talking Mrs. Clark interrupted:

"He offered me $5 to withdraw the complaint, Judge."

"Did you?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, yes," he sobbed. "I'll pay anything. I'm sure she didn't do it, but I'd sooner pay than have any trouble."

By this time Mrs. Melville was also crying, but she turned sharply to her husband. "You will not pay $5. You cannot afford to give that woman $5, and I have not got her money."

"Madam," said the Magistrate. "This is a serious charge, and it appears to me that to pay $5 is a simple way to get out of it. Are you not willing to pay that small amount to settle it?"

"No, Sir; I'm not," she replied through her sobs. "If you order me to pay her $5 I suppose I must do it, but it will be against my will. I am not guilty, and if the law makes me give her $5 of the money I worked hard to earn it's an unjust law."

"It is better," said the Magistrate, "to pay $5 than to be held for trial."

"I don't think so, and if by paying I must admit that I am guilty I will not pay."

"Discharged," said the Magistrate. And there was a little murmur of approval from all except Mrs. Clark.

To Spread the Gospel in Prisons.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn conducted revival services at the Academy of Music yesterday. There was singing by Ira D. Sankey and J. H. Burke. Mr. Dixon, in opening his sermon, said a collection would be taken up to assist in the spread of the Gospel among the inmates of the State's prisons, who, under a recent law, have much enforced idleness, which is injurious to their moral and physical wellbeing.

Home for Disabled Waiters.

The waiters have started a movement to build a home for old and disabled waiters. The number of waiters in the city is estimated at 20,000, and many of them are out of work. Julius Wiener, a head waiter, said that at forty-eight years of age the limbs of waiters become worn out, and the waiters are then discharged because they cannot wait on their guests fast enough.

Dr. Conaty's Trip to Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Conaty, the new Rector of the Catholic University in Washington, will go to his new home to-day. He will take charge of the university Tuesday, when the installation service will be held. A large escort will accompany the Rector, for whom the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has extended special facilities. The train starts at 2 o'clock.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FACTORIES OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE INSPECTOR O'LEARY.

Conclusions Reached After an Examination of 27,425 Establishments—Remarks on Child Labor—Statistics of Sweatshops.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary has completed his report for the year 1896. The report shows that 27,425 inspections were made in 1896—6,240 more than in 1895. The establishments inspected included manufactories, bakeshops, mines, and mining plants. In the establishments visited there were employed 537,702 persons, 159,226 of whom were women, including 53,907 under twenty-one years of age. There were 12,100 children over fourteen and under sixteen years of age in these establishments. Eighty-four children under fourteen years were found employed, as compared with 211 for 1895, and only 185 illiterate children, as compared with 310 for 1895.

The management of the Factory Inspection Bureau was changed May 1, 1896, by Gov. Morton's appointing Daniel O'Leary of Glens Falls to succeed James Connolly as Factory Inspector, and Joseph H. Barker of New York City to succeed John Franey as Assistant Factory Inspector. The new administration established many new rules for the more systematic and methodical examination and regulation of establishments under supervision of the Inspector.

Facts Concerning Child Labor.

The amendments to Section 2 of the law relating to child labor, which were recommended by the Reinhard Investigating Committee appointed to investigate the subject of woman's work in New York City, made a radical change from the old method of treating this subject. By the provisions of the amended section the local boards of health are directed to issue all certificates to children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, and the Factory Inspector is authorized by the same section to enforce the law which prohibits any child under fourteen years, and all illiterate children, to be employed in any mill, shop, or factory. Children between fourteen and sixteen years, who are not illiterate, may not be employed without certificates from health boards.

This new regulation has been in force but a short time, but from the results thus far obtained the Factory Inspector is led to believe that with both departments doing their duties a condition will be established which would be wholly impossible under the old law. The amended law is said to be working beneficially for those children whom it was designed to protect.

Children of Foreign Birth.

The greatest difficulty is with children of foreign birth. On this point the Inspector says:

"Health Boards generally, and President Wilson of the New York City Department of Health particularly, interpret this law to mean that the child must show that he has regularly attended a school during the preceding year, and must be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language before he can be granted a certificate. Some children of foreign birth sufficiently educated in their own language, but unable to read or write the English language, have been refused certificates, and these are forced into our schoolrooms to master our language who would otherwise spend years in the country before they would become English speaking citizens. This construction of the law by the Health Boards backed by a strict enforcement of the law by the Factory Department forms a process of Americanizing foreign-born children which under old conditions could never be obtained. And it is pleasant to note the entire harmony which prevails between the School, Health, and Factory Departments relative to the enforcement of this provision of the law."

Speaking of the hours of labor required of factory employes, Inspector O'Leary says:

"Section 1 of the law limits the hours of labor for women under twenty-one and youths under eighteen years of age to sixty per week. This section of the law occasions more complaint than any other, owing to the fact that the law contains no restrictions on the hours required of adult labor. The Inspector recommends a further reduction of the hours of labor for women under twenty-one and youths under eighteen to fifty-eight hours per week."

Fire escapes receive considerable attention. Practical advice is offered to both the employer and the employe on the intelligent use of this means of escape from high buildings in case of fire.

Sweatshops and Sweaters.

The sweatshop and sweaters are treated at length in the report, which says in part:

"It should be borne in mind that the power of the officers of the Inspection Bureau is limited and their duties prescribed by law. The department can abate the evil of overcrowding factory workrooms, but it cannot prevent the overcrowding of rooms in tenements which are used as workrooms by members of the family.

"The officers of the department can force the child under fourteen years of age and the illiterate child out of the workshop or factory, but are powerless to molest them when they are found employed in their own home circle. The department can cause the reduction of excessive hours of labor required of women under twenty-one and youths under eighteen years of age, when employed in shops, but it cannot prevent such long hours of toil being imposed on persons of the same age when employed at home.

"The department has no power to interfere with the right of contract. The department has no power which will enable it to force the contractor, jobber, or sweater to pay greater prices to the worker than that for which they offer to do the work or than the contractor is willing to pay—prices usually which will permit the worker to starve while he works.

Cannot Interfere with Contracts.

"If the manufacturer is justified in getting his goods made up at the smallest possible cost, then it follows that the man who contracts to do the work for the manufacturer is equally justified in forcing and compelling those whom he employs to work for the lowest possible price or pittance. With knee pants bringing from 50 to 75 cents per dozen, vests from $1 to $3 per dozen, trousers from 12½ to 75 cents per pair, and coats from 32 cents to $1.50 each—with a percentage off these prices for the 'boss sweaters' and another deduction off for cost of cartage, which the workman is obliged to pay—we cannot expect to find anything but destitution, suffering, intellectual and moral depression, existing among the unfortunate victims of this pernicious system.

"In New York City alone we have about 400 wholesale clothing manufacturers or jobbers, and nearly all of these utilize this kind of labor. There are nearly 150 wholesale cloak houses in the same city, and only a few of them have suitable shops and workrooms of their own in which to do the work.

"Nearly all ready-made clothing, no matter of what grade, either wholly or partially, is now made up in places of this kind. The contractors who operate fairly good shops as a rule do not complete the garments, but parcel out the minor parts, such as felling, buttonholing, sewing on buttons, &c., to sub-contractors or to families who do the work in tenement or dwelling houses at prices which after long hours of toil will produce only a few cents.

Clothing Trade in Bad Condition.

"The condition of the clothing trade in New York City is worse to-day than ever before. We find men going to the employer and offering to work two or three hours extra if only given a chance to work, thus voluntarily subjecting themselves to a condition of slavery. Right here is where all the evils of the sweating system come in, for all complaints are based upon the amount of wages earned, and the laws of the State prescribe no remedy which can be applied at this point.

"There are combinations of manufacturers and combinations of contractors formed for the purpose of protecting their own interests, but those who do the owrk—and, judging from the compensation offered, need protection the most—do not seem to understand the need of combination in order to protect their interests.

"Whenever the sweating system is spoken of, New York City is pointed out as the city where the system best thrives and prospers, and where it can be seen to advantage by any humanely disposed person who seeks light on the subject of human misery.

"But this is a great mistake, which perhaps is accounted for by the fact that the Department of Factory Inspection of New York State has never ceased in its efforts to expose and keep before the public gaze the awful conditions found existing among the people working in the sweating localities in that city, and, while surrounding conditions in other localities may differ somewhat from those found in New York City, yet the evils of the sweating system are there present in as forceful a manner as in New York, for they are produced by the very same causes, the 'jewing'-down process, or the piece-price system.

Other Cities as Bad as New York.

"The same conditions prevail in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Hartford, Newark, St. Louis, St. Paul, and every other large centre of population, and especially in cities or localities where the manufacture of clothing is carried on to any extent.

"When we speak of 'sweating' districts we refer to the localities in our cities where rents are lowest, and consequently the sanitary conditions of buildings are the very worst, and where all classes of foreigners coming to our shores locate, lacking a knowledge of our language and customs, laws and institutions. Driven here to escape persecution and oppression in their own country, they come here to crowd our already overcrowded centres of population; they take up a class of work requiring no brain effort, as they have only to follow indicated lines.

"Occupied as they are from early morning till late at night, they have little time, even if they had the inclination to give a thought to the sanitary condition of their surroundings, which are often simply vile. The possibility of contagion spreading through infected clothing coming from these filthy places is very great. The combination living room and workshop is a positive menace to the health of the community, and the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers of the department are inadequate to cope with these conditions so far as cleanliness is concerned."

The Inspector says that Congress can to a very large degree solve the problem of abolishing the evils of the sweating system by more stringent emigration laws, and by a tax system which would force the workers out of tenements and into shop buildings, where the conditions could be fully controlled by State legislation.

The Bakeshops.

Speaking of the bakeshops, the Inspector says: "The bakeshop law of 1895, considered from any standpoint, was the most beneficent in the line of labor legislation of any ever secured for the people of this State. For the first time since the passage of the act all bakeries in the State have had one thorough and complete inspection this year.

"The reports of the Inspectors in many instances show that the filthy and unclean conditions prevailing in the 'sweating' districts do not begin to compare with the unsanitary and foul conditions existing in many of the bakeries visited.

"But the condition of the bakeshops today, as compared with their reported condition when first visited, will show the splendid results accomplished by the Inspectors, and the vastly improved condition of the bakeshops in this State generally.

"There are many bakeshops conducted in a most pleasing contrast to those places which require the constant watchfulness of the Inspector."

Inspection of Mines.

The inspection of mines is treated from a practical standpoint. Regarding this subject, Mr. O'Leary says:

"During the year 1895, there were 27 fatal accidents in the mines. For the year 1896 there were 9. During 1895, nearly 20 of the fatalities were the result of falling roof, while in 1896 but a single death was reported from this cause. During the year past, great improvement looking to the safety of those employed has been made.

"While all branches of business have felt deeply the stagnation of business, perhaps none has felt it more keenly than the mining industry. Many of the mines of this State, which, under fairly normal conditions, would be in operation and employing thousands of workmen who usually followed mining for a livelihood, are either shut down completely or running on short time. The condition of the people living in mining localities is in many instances most pitiable. It is to be sincerely hoped that the expectation of these people for a revival of trade and business which will afford them employment will soon be realized."

CABLE CAR VICTIM IS DEAD.

He Was Dennis J. Fogarty, a Former Detective Sergeant.

The man who was run down by a cable car at the Fourteenth Street curve of the Broadway cable road Saturday night died early yesterday morning at the New York Hospital, without having regained consciousness. From papers found on the clothing of the dead man the police learned that he was Dennis J. Fogarty, a Detective Sergeant when Thomas Byrnes was in charge of the Detective Bureau. When the present administration assumed control of the Police Department Fogarty, with half a dozen others of the Central Office staff, was remanded to patrol duty. He felt the degradation keenly and took to drink. Several charges were preferred against him, and three years ago, when he lacked but a few months of having completed twenty years' service, he was dismissed from the force. Again he turned to drink for consolation. His home was broken up, and his wife left him and went to live with her sister, the wife of Dr. Bonlee, at Vestry and Hudson Streets. Mrs. Fogarty will take charge of the funeral.

Thomas Callahan, the gripman of the car, who was arrested after the accident, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, and held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Bail was secured by Inspector Heppenheimer of the Traction Company.

"The road should be indicted," said the Magistrate, as he approved the bail bond. "The gripmen cannot control the cars on that curve, and I do not see how they can be held responsible. The speed of the cars is awful. I saw a woman nearly killed there yesterday. If a policeman had not grabbed her she would have been ground down."

Fogarty was crossing Broadway just as the car going south swung around the curve. He was thrown in front of the car and dragged for about ten feet. His skull was fractured and he was injured internally.

LOOKING FOR INDICTED MEN.

Only Three of Seven Indicted for Arson Under Arrest.

Detectives from District Attorney Backus's office were out all day yesterday and last night looking for the remaining four of the seven men under indictment by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of arson. So far as could be learned the officers have made no arrests other than those on Saturday night, when Leopold Lederer of No. 181 East Broadway, this city; Lewis Weisbauer of No. 405 Grand Street, and Adolph Steinberg of No. 55 Graham Avenue, both of Brooklyn, were taken into custody.

Lederer is charged with having set fire to his residence on Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn, on Labor Day, 1894. He had an insurance of $1,000 on his house and effects, from which he collected $600. He was out walking with his wife and children at the time, and this was considered a suspicious circumstance.

Steinberg, who is a framemaker, is charged with having set fire to his house at No. 146 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn, in 1894. This was one of the first fires that Fire Marshal Brymer had to investigate. The fire at Weisbauer's house occurred Jan. 17, 1892.

Fire Marshal Brymer said late last night he hoped soon to have some, if not all, of the four men in custody. The evidence against the men, he said, was full and complete, the confession of Schoenholz having implicated all.

The prisoners will be arraigned in the County Court before Judge Hurd this morning.

Danger Environs Us

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent, it is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medical safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervousness.

WILLIAM S. MOORE DEAD.

His Death Hastened by the Seeley Dinner Scandal.

William S. Moore, the theatrical agent, whose complaint caused Police Captain Chapman to interrupt the Seeley dinner at Sherry's on the night of Dec. 19, died at his home, 207 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon, of pneumonia. Mr. Moore was taken seriously ill last Monday. His wife and stepdaughter, Annabelle, the young woman to whom it was alleged certain theatrical agents made offers to dance at the dinner, were not with him until a few hours before his death. Annabelle was engaged at a New Haven theatre during the week, and her mother was with her.

Dr. Baker, the official Elks physician, said last night that Mr. Moore's death was hastened by the worry over the Seeley dinner scandal, and the notoriety it brought him.

Mr. Moore was born in Philadelphia fifty-two years ago, and had been engaged in the theatrical business all his life. At different times he had been in the employ of Harry Miner, H. R. Jacobs, and Lew Brotherton of Philadelphia, when he managed the "Little Tycoon" company. Of late he had been in the employ of James Armstrong, the theatrical agent. Mr. Moore leaves a wife, a son, and daughter. The children are by his first wife. He will be buried by the Elks, probably at Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

"TONSORS" OR BARBERS?

Question That Is Agitating Local Barbers' Associations.

The Journeymen Barbers' Association will have its annual ball Feb. 15, at Adelphi Hall. The question that is agitating the Committee of Arrangements of the union is whether the old name "barbers" or the proposed new and more aesthetic term, "tonsors," shall be used on the tickets of admission.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has come to the conclusion that the proper name for a barber is a tonsor, and has directed its branch unions in this and other States to introduce bills in the Legislature to license barbers. The word barbers will not be used in the bills, but each bill will be called "An act regulating the practice of tonsors."

These bills propose to regulate the apprenticeship of tonsors in the State, so that no one can get the degree of journeyman tonsor or tonsorial artist until he has served a three years' apprenticeship and has passed an examination before a board of three examiners, to be appointed by the Governor.

The International Barbers' Union has almost lost patience with the New York barbers, and says it is their foolishness which keeps them where they are. Nevertheless, the International Union sees a ray of hope for the New York barbers, and declares that it will help them, whether they like it or not.

A WOMAN'S SAD PLIGHT.

Well Dressed, Apparently Refined, but Suffering from Drink.

Elizabeth Phillips, twenty-six years old, a well-dressed woman, with some beauty, had some queer adventures in the vicinity of the Broadway Central Hotel late yesterday afternoon. She says she comes from Albany, has a husband living, she will not tell where, and has been stopping at the Grand Union Hotel.

Mrs. Phillips was first seen trying to enter the closed café of the Broadway Central Hotel, on Broadway, opposite Bond Street. Some one told her that it was Sunday. She said she might be able to get in at the side door, and tried the ladies' entrance. She could not find the handle of the door, and went to the main entrance. She pushed the big doors in, but was thrust out again by one of the attendants. Then the woman got on a cable car, but was put off before the car had gone a block.

She met Policeman Houston of the Mercer Street Police Station, and asked him where she could get a drink. She seemed so dazed that Houston took her to the station house. She told the Sergeant that she had spent all her money for drink, and had no place to go to. She was not then intoxicated, but was suffering from the effects of alcohol. The St. Vincent Hospital authorities sent an ambulance surgeon to the station house, who said that she would be better in the hospital, and drove off with her.

The woman had many appearances of refinement. She wore diamond earrings, a sealskin sacque, and a black crepon skirt. She had a small satchel, but no money. The clerk at the Grand Union Hotel denied that she had been there.

JEWELRY WORTH $6,000 STOLEN

A Maid Employed by Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd Under Arrest.

Marie Morello, forty-four years old, of 142 West Thirty-first Street, employed as maid by Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd of 226 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing jewelry, valued at $6,000, from her employer. Information regarding the robbery was given to the police about midnight Saturday.

Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd said she left her apartments about 7:30 Saturday evening to make a call, telling her maid to fix up things and go home about 8 o'clock. When she returned at 10:30 she found the rooms in disorder, the desk where she kept a quantity of valuable jewelry open and the key to a drawer in the desk missing. Investigation showed that the following articles had been taken:

One ring set with two diamonds, one set with rubies and diamonds, a ruby bracelet, an emerald ring, a gold watch, two gold purses, one gold looking glass, two pearl bracelets, four small gold bracelets, one stickpin set with diamonds, two breastpins set with two medallions, a number of small breastpins, a number of French and German coins, $18 in money, a silver salve box, a silver buttonhook, and a number of silver teaspoons, knives and forks.

There were two keys to the drawer in which the jewelry was kept, one of which was in the possession of Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd and the other kept hidden behind a picture on the dressing case. What led the detectives to believe that the maid was the thief was that she knew where this key was kept.

They arrested the girl at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday as she was on her way to Mrs. Goodwin-Boyd's rooms. She denied her guilt, but refused to discuss the matter in any way. She was remanded in the Jefferson Market Court until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

To Bring the Starbuck Here.

The ocean-going tug Walter Luckenbach is to be sent to Bermuda to bring to this port the ship Tillie E. Starbuck, which put into Bermuda in distress as the result of a storm. She left here Jan. 6 for Sydney, Australia, and was making her first voyage under the ownership of L. Luckenbach, who purchased her and the ship T. F. Oakes from the Starbuck estate. The Oakes was purchased afloat, to be delivered on reaching port. She left Hongkong July 4, and has not been reported since. She is nearly three months overdue, and some question is felt as whether she is still afloat. The ship Manuel Llaguno, which left the same port forty-five days later, arrived here in December.

A Starving Man's Hard Luck.

Antonio Piccerelli, an aged Italian, of 59 Mulberry Street, was hungry early yesterday morning, and pulled over the contents of a barrel full of garbage which stood on Grand Street in the hopes of finding a crust of bread. He succeeded in finding one, and, while eating it, Inspector Elser of the Street Cleaning Department arrested him on the charge of violating the city ordinance which makes it an offense for any one to disturb the contents of a garbage can while standing in the street to be emptied. At the Essex Market Court he was fined $1, but could not pay, and was locked up.

MONEY-MAKING METHODS

THE REV. DR. CHARLES H. EATON PREACHES TO YOUNG MEN.

His Subject Was Based on the Lives of Great New Yorkers—John Jacob Astor's Career Furnished the First Theme.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., has prepared a series of addresses to young men, based on the lives of "Great New Yorkers." They are all to be delivered on Sunday evenings. He gave the first last night, taking for his theme, particularly, "John Jacob Astor and Old and New Ways of Money Making."

Dr. Eaton advanced the idea that it is better to study

WORKING WITH STUDENTS

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE CITY COLLEGES.

Nine New Branches that Have Been Established, Mainly Through the Efforts of the Students' Club.

There has been a constantly increasing interest within the past few years among college students in religious work, and to those who have kept in touch with modern college life and ideas this growing religious sentiment has been one of the most noticeable features. It is principally through the medium of the Young Men's Christian Association that the religious side of student life has been fostered, and many of our larger colleges now have separate association buildings. The University of New York, in its new quarters on the heights, just above Morris Dock, has a special Young Men's Christian Association Hall, being the first city institution to have a building of its own. Its monopoly, however, in this respect, will not be of long duration, for President Seth Low of Columbia University has had a convenient site near the new library building at Columbia's new quarters on the old Harlem Heights set apart for a college Young Men's Christian Association building, and when finished it will be one of the finest in the country. President Low, it may be said, has taken a deep interest in college religious work, and to his kindly interest and aid much of the success of the Columbia College organization is due.

It may, perhaps, be a surprise, even to those fairly well posted on Church matters, to know that there are nine college Young Men's Christian Associations in this city. With one or two exceptions, all have been organized within the past two years. Most of them are in a flourishing condition, with good membership lists, and their weekly meetings are well attended, not only by the members, but by other students as well, while frequently the professors attend and sometimes "lead" the meeting.

These college branch associations of the past two years have all been started through the efforts of the Students' Club, or Intercollegiate, as it is now known, at 129 Lexington Avenue. Outside of student life very little is known of this very successful club. True, it does not cut a very elaborate figure in popular New York club life, but it is the happy possessor of more vital energy and a larger membership than many others whose names are more familiar. The club has a comfortable house at 129 Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, fitted with reading rooms, parlors, and other student conveniences, and it also furnishes residence accommodation for about twenty students. The club has been in this building two years, and has a membership of 450. Any student or graduate is eligible to membership, and the dues are only $1 a year. The privileges of the club, however, are extended to all students.

The club is practically the outcome of the students' movement which began the first active religious work among students in this city in 1888. Prof. Henry Drummond of Scotland was in America at that time and made many addresses to college men, the result being an organized effort for Christian work in colleges, and Sunday night meetings were held in two or three theatres. In 1889 George Donaldson, Cornell, '88, was engaged as General Secretary. Under his direction weekly devotional meetings were held in Columbia and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the following Winter—1889-1890—William L. Thacher, Yale, '97, being then General Secretary, similar devotional meetings were started at the University Medical College, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the Homeopathic Medical College. Warren H. Wilson, Oberlin, '90, was General Secretary the next year, and much progress was made in organization. The following year—1891-2—while Mr. Thacher was again General Secretary, the house 136 Lexington Avenue was leased as the home of the movement, which was then called "The Students' Club."

The two following years, 1892-4, under the guidance of Mr. Thacher, made the future of the infant project assured one. So great was the progress made that in the Summer of 1894 it was, with the help of the Young Men's Christian Association, possible to purchase the present home of the Intercollegiate, 129 Lexington Avenue. With this change the name was fixed as "The Intercollegiate," though the designation "Students' Club" still applies to the headquarters.

In the Fall of 1894 E. Lawrence Hunt, Toronto University, was engaged as General Secretary. Through his efforts the prayer meeting associations already in existence in Columbia, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Homeopathic Medical College, the University Medical College, and the New York University were, during that Winter, organized into active Young Men's Christian Associations, constituting branches of the Intercollegiate. During this year, also, the Student Volunteer Union of New York and Brooklyn was founded.

During the year that has just passed, 1895-6, four new associations have been formed, at the New York College of Dentistry, the New York Law School, the College of the City of New York, and the New York College of Pharmacy, making a total of nine.

The associations in Columbia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia University, are the largest in point of members. The medical association heads the list with 125. It was started in the Spring of 1895 with 30 members. The Faculty has kindly given a room in the college building for the purposes of the association, and besides using it for the usual devotional services, the members have fitted it up as a convenient place to study and for social meetings. A library of over 100 medical reference books has lately been added, and this has proved of inestimable service. The regular devotional meeting is held every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The officers are: President—Charles Whitney Pollard; Vice President—Burton Lee Lee; Treasurer—Roy Demas Young; Secretary—Frederick C. Bradner.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College has about 110 members, and its success is largely due to the Christian activity of its General Secretary for the past two years, Frederick M. Cutler, a Columbia graduate, and now in the Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Cutler is a Seventh Regiment man, and is interested in the George Camp movement, having acted as Drill Master for the boys in their Summer camp at Freeville, near Ithaca. Dr. Van de Water, the Columbia chaplain, has also been of great aid to the association. Its religious meetings are held every Thursday at 12:40 P. M. in the college chapel. Some of the speakers who have addressed these meetings during the present season are Bishop Potter, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Theodore Cuyler, Dr. Van de Water, and Prof. George W. Kirchney of the Law School. At other times the students conduct the meetings themselves. P. K. Seward, '99, is President, and a new feature has just been instituted within the past week in the appointing of a Graduate Advisory Committee, with Henry W. Sage as Chairman.

The University Young Men's Christian Association, which has its own building, is the oldest college branch in the city. It was started several years ago in the old buildings on Washington Square. Its membership is about 60, and the newest feature of its work this year is starting what might be called family prayers in several of the fraternity houses. This has met with general approval, and has the warm commendation of Chancellor MacCracken. The Association Hall is also used as the college chapel, pending the erection of a regular chapel building.

The University Medical Association, in East Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Bellevue Hospital, has grown so rapidly this season that the members had to rent a room outside of the college building. This room is in the Flower Mission Building, adjoining the college. Dr. Loomis, who is one of the Faculty, has taken great interest in this Young Men's Christian Association movement, and has said that this room is the first step toward getting permanent association quarters. The students hold their prayer and song service every Wednesday at noon. There are seventy-five members, and the officers are: President—Orrin S. Wightman; Vice President—A. G. Sage; Recording Secretary—R. B. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary—Ralph J. Hess; Treasurer—H. Losee.

The other college associations, while smaller in numbers, are all in a prosperous, healthy condition.

It is the custom of the members of the Students' Club to gather in the parlors every Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock for a devotional service of one hour, an address generally being made by some prominent speaker. Tea is then served, and the time spent in a quiet social manner up to 7 o'clock. The refreshments are provided each Sunday by one of the ladies of the Ladies' Committee, which also gives valuable aid in the various socials and receptions held by the club. Mrs. George F. Shrady is President of the Ladies' Committee, Mrs. S. L. Hart Vice President, Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee Secretary, and Mrs. H. C. Coe Treasurer. The other members are Mrs. W. F. Bainbridge, Mrs. W. E. Bunker, Mrs. J. M. Cook, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. J. Newton Ewell, Mrs. George H. Fox, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. F. K. Hain, Mrs. Elias J. Herrick, Mrs. Henry M. Humphrey, Mrs. George B. Hurd, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. David B. Ivison, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. S. Otis Livingston, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. B. L. Ludington, Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. F. F. Robins, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. A. Alexander Smith, Mrs. John Sinclair, Mrs. T. B. Stewart, Mrs. William C. Stuart, Mrs. J. Frederick Talcott, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. William M. Woolverton.

Secretary E. Lawrence Hunt reports that special efforts will be made this month by the students to co-operate with the work of Mr. Moody, and beginning with to-morrow the Sunday devotional hour will be omitted at the clubhouse, and the students will attend the afternoon service of Mr. Moody at Carnegie Hall. Students will receive special tickets of admission, and any student in the city may obtain them by applying to Mr. Hunt, at 129 Lexington Avenue.

In the New York Law School, which is in the Equitable Building, a committee was appointed this week to arrange association work so as to adapt it conveniently to the daily business life. One aim of this committee will be to secure prominent speakers for occasional short addresses to the students in one of the college rooms. Prof. Chase, Dean of the school, and Prof. Leeds are both actively interested in the work.

FUNERAL OF DR. STERNBERGER

He Was Cantor Emeritus of Beth-El Congregation.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the Rev. Leon Sternberger, cantor emeritus of Beth-El, who died Thursday, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The body, in a plain black casket with silver mountings, lay before the altar of the temple, the wife and four grown children occupying the front pews. Services opened with an organ selection, followed by choir music. Dr. H. Silverman, cantor of Beth-El, read a Hebrew prayer, after which Dr. R. Grossman, junior rabbi of Beth-El, offered a prayer in English. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, senior rabbi of Beth-El, delivered the funeral oration.

The deceased was a pupil of Solomon Sulzer, the father of modern Jewish religious music. He was born in Wallerstein, Bavaria, in 1819, and, finishing his studies under Sulzer, he followed a call as cantor of the chief Jewish congregation of Warsaw, in Russia, where the Government then endeavored to enforce liberal ideas upon the Jews by the introduction of reform. Seeing his efforts little appreciated there, he came to this country in 1849. At that time the Jewish community was very orthodox, but by his judgment and ability he gradually trained his orthodox members in the Anshe Chesed Congregation, in Norfolk Street, which was his first charge, to an appreciation of the reformed services.

Delegations were present from various organizations of which he was a member, including Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., and District Grand Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B. The pall bearers were J. H. Fleisch, President of the Board of Trustees of Beth-El; Louis Gans, M. Berliner, David Mayer, S. Hamburger, Louis Wollstein, S. Mendel, M. Freeman, S. Goldenberg, and members of the Cantors' Association of America. The interment was in Machpelah Cemetery, L. I.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S OFFICERS.

The Ticket That Was Nominated by the "Regular" Faction.

Over one hundred members of the Exempt Firemen's Association met in Jefferson Market Building yesterday afternoon to nominate officers to be balloted for at the quarterly meeting to-morrow evening.

Much interest attached to the meeting because of an opposition ticket placed in the field by one faction of the association at Cooper Institute last week. This ticket is to be vigorously opposed by what is termed the regular faction.

Trouble in the association dates back to the election of Mr. Nooney as President several years ago. The faction defeated at that time has remained dissatisfied. The opposition to the "regulars" is largely represented in the Volunteer and Veteran Associations.

The caucus meeting yesterday was called to order by President Nooney. Sergt. Washington Mullen was made temporary Chairman, and John B. Liddle, temporary Secretary. Robert B. Nooney was nominated for President by acclamation. In accepting the nomination Mr. Nooney said:

"I have been five times elected President of this association, and have worked hard, conscientiously, and faithfully to put matters in a satisfactory condition. Now, that there is a stretch of fifteen or twenty years ahead with a smooth course and easy sailing, some members think they can run the association as well or better than I can. These dissatisfied members desired me to call a meeting. It was five days before election, and bad weather for these old men to go out. They say my refusal to do so was a violation of the by-laws, and that I am a dangerous man, adverse to the interests of the association, and

"If I am elected I will be your President, but not the kind, gentle, affable one that I have been. I shall be more assertive."

Following the speech the other nominations were made. There was no opposition and little discussion until it came to the nomination for Trustees. When the names of Messrs. Roth and Gildersleeve were mentioned, some one shouted: "They were both at the opposition meeting!" "That settles it!" another exclaimed. It was explained that Mr. Gildersleeve was at the opposition meeting to see what would take place, and that his nomination was a compliment that the "regulars" might well imitate.

Following is the full ticket: President—Robert B. Nooney; First Vice President—Charles Brice; Second Vice President—Washington Mullen; Financial Secretary—Francis Hagadorn; Recording Secretary—John B. Liddle; Treasurer Association—J. H. Bartley; Treasurer Benevolent Fund—Timothy Donovan; Trustees—J. C. Divine, Charles E. Gildersleeve, and Martin Senger.

Bill to Protect Creditors.

The New York Credit Men's Association is preparing for presentation to the Legislature at an early date a bill the object of which is to afford better protection alike to creditors and to honest debtors. The Legislative Committee of the association has been increased by three leading men, representing each business identified with the organization. Among the well-known wholesale dry goods firms interested in this connection are these New York houses: Lawrence & Co., Converse, Stanton & Sullen, Minot, Hooper & Co., Fleitmann & Co., Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., William Iselin & Co., J. W. Goddard & Sons, Sullivan, Vail & Co., and Naumburg, Kraus & Co.

Palestine Commandery Reception.

Many guests have been invited to and are expected to attend the nineteenth annual reception of the Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, at the Metropolitan Opera House Jan. 26. The list of guests includes Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Mayor Strong, the Grand Commandery, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Council of the State of New York, Grand Master John A. Stewart of the Grand Lodge will be present, and also many members of the Grand Lodge. For the entertainment of the guests the drill corps will give an exhibition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ACTIVITY IN SILVER MINES

CAPITALISTS LOOKING FOR WESTERN INVESTMENTS.

Rumors of Deals in Connection with Some of the More Prominent Colorado Properties—Increased Ore Shipments.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 17.—The people of Colorado think they see indications of great activity in the development of the mineral resources of the far West during the coming year. In the East men are giving more attention to this subject than they did six months ago. There is better inquiry for investments. Much of the work of this kind is being done quietly, but it is growing in volume. Investors are very careful. They want to be sure of what they are doing, and that makes the movement slow.

The world was eager in the search of gold a year ago, but attention was diverted to other matters. The Venezuela scare turned many men away from investments of any kind. Then came the danger of war between England and Germany over the Transvaal affair, and then the disturbance of a Presidential election. These have all passed, and the man with money is looking for an opportunity to get in on the ground floor.

In Cripple Creek the flush and boom days are at an end, and the camp is sufficiently on a business basis to offer reasonable prices and terms of sale. An open mine is as hard to find in the district as it ever was, and no one can buy a Cripple Creek producer on the basis of measuring the unmined ore in the stopes. Prices are in accord with the probabilities of the ground, and in this camp may never be found based on the ore in sight, but such as they now are they offer conservative investment, and there is nothing to forecast that they will ever be lower.

Extensive Ore Shipments.

In point of production, January promises to make the banner month in this district. Ore is now coming from the mines at a rate never before equaled; samplers are running night and day; mills are piled up with ore, and the ore haulers of the district are between two fires. Mine managers are abusing them for not emptying their bins faster that more ore may be raised from the mines, while samplers and mill men are abusing them for bringing ore faster than they can find bins to receive it. The railroads are crowded and finding fault because, lacking the bins, the mills are compelled to hold their cars back. Every mill, both in the district and valley, is running at full capacity, and the smelters are getting more ore than ever. If the month holds out as it started, and there is nothing to seriously prevent it doing so, the January output will reach $1,250,000.

The Directors of the Elkton have declared their regular monthly dividend of $20,000, or 2 cents per share, payable on the 20th inst. The monthly dividend of the Anchoria-Leland of 1 cent per share and the Portland's $30,000 were paid to stockholders recently.

Control of the Aspen Mine.

It is authoritatively reported that D. R. C. Brown, the millionaire mine owner of Aspen, and C. S. Hallam of Chicago have secured control of the great Aspen Mine, one of the properties in this district that have turned out millions in silver bullion. Up to recently D. M. Hyman, who is largely interested in mining properties throughout the State and on the Pacific coast, was credited with having control of the property. Should Brown and Hallam obtain control of the mine it means a great deal for Aspen. Mr. Brown, in connection with D. H. Moffat, recently secured control of the Deep Shaft property, on Aspen Mountain, which is the key to deep mining in that section of the camp. Aspen Mine is adjacent to the Deep Shaft, and a tunnel from the latter would tap the Aspen Mine's ore bodies at a depth of nearly 1,000 feet. Up to about six months ago the Aspen Mine was a heavy shipper of high-grade ores, and has made its owners independently rich. The ore bodies in the mine within the period stated have dwindled to a great extent and of late the shipments have fallen off as compared to former days. Expert theories are that, with depth, ore deposits as rich and richer, in fact, than those at the surface will be found. With the mine in control of Brown, nothing would remain in the way of opening the Deep Shaft. This means the renewal of operations on a number of mines that were formerly worked through the shaft.

Rumors of Consolidation.

A proposition that has been under consideration by the managers of the Mollie Gibson Company for several months, and which provides for the putting in of a concentrating mill for the handling of low-grade ores, has given way to a scheme for the consolidation of the Gibson and Argentum-Juanita Mining Companies. The properties of these companies adjoin each other, and are operated under the same management. The mines are at present connected with ventilation drifts. The report that consolidation would be effected has been denied at the home office of the companies in Colorado Springs. Despite this denial, mining men here in a position to know say that a deal is in progress looking to a union of the two companies. They maintain that it would be a big thing for the stockholders and all concerned.

T. A. Bennett of London has left here for New York. Mr. Bennett is the assayer who was sent for by the London Exploration Company when the first hitch in the negotiations for the sale of the Tom Boy occurred, for the purpose of making an exhaustive test of the ores of the property. He made careful examinations of the mine and numerous assays, and is now ready to render a report upon which to base further negotiations. When this report is completed the matter will be reopened between the contracting parties, and a definite offer will be made for the property by the Exploration Company. The amount of the offer will be settled by the result of Mr. Bennett's investigations, but it is understood in mining circles that it will be considerably less than the price asked—$2,000,000.

R. B. Haven's Sanity in Doubt.

Rodman W. Havens, a civil engineer of 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, was committed to Bellevue Hospital from Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination into his sanity. His wife, Letitia, was the complainant against him. She caused his arrest Saturday night, after he had threatened to kill her and commit suicide. She told Magistrate Flammer that Havens was suffering from incessant drinking; that for the past few weeks he had acted strangely, and that she believed the trouble was hereditary. Two of his brothers, she said, suffered the same way.

Death of Charles D. Owens.

Charles D. Owens, Vice President and General Manager of the Atlantic and Danville Railway, died suddenly Friday night at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Owens was sixty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three sons in Savannah, Ga. He had been for years a prominent transportation man, formerly having been General Traffic Agent of the Plant system, with headquarters in this city. He went to Norfolk in 1895.

Crescent A. C. Election.

At the annual election of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn the regular ticket was indorsed. The vote was large, 1,280 ballots being cast. Albert R. Fish, A. Wallace Higgins, R. J. Kenworthy, Philip Ruxton, E. A. Smylie, and S. E. Vernon were elected Governors for three years, and Charles J. Maguire a Governor for two years.

An English Preacher Coming Here.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, pastor of Christ Church, London, has been engaged by Mr. Moody to conduct a series of meetings in New York and Boston. The dates are Feb. 4 to 7, inclusive, Tremont, Temple, Boston; Feb. 8 to 12, inclusive, Carnegie Hall, New York. Mr. Meyer will speak twice a day. He sails on his return voyage Feb. 18.

Liberality and our way of doing business have won for us many friends. We have made many reductions on goods this Season, and have concluded to make another final cut, for 3 reasons. To keep our people employed, make room for our Spring stock, and show our liberality to the public.

Suits formerly $16.00, now made to order at $12.50. $20.00, now $16.00. $22.50, now $18.00. $25.00, now $20.00. Trousers $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

This is all our regular stock.

Trimmings and workmanship will be of our usual standard quality.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

NO FEAR OF THE PLAGUE.

Health Officer Doty Says All Precautions Are Taken in Egypt.

According to Health Officer Doty, there is little cause to fear that the bubonic plague may reach New York. The doctor, who has just returned from a visit to Egypt, says that he is satisfied from the quarantine supervision maintained by English officials at Suez that there is little danger of the disease passing that point. The Egyptian sanitary officials, who are all Englishmen, are alive to the occasion, and have made careful arrangements for the inspection, quarantine, and disinfection of vessels from infected districts. The system was already nearly perfect, having been long in operation as a protection against cholera.

Having appointed a resident agent at Suez, Dr. Doty says that he will be kept fully informed as to the situation there, and on the arrival of an infected ship he will be notified by cable.

FIRE TURNED BOARDERS OUT.

Obliged to Leave the Houses 11 and 13 West Eighty-third Street.

Thirty boarders and servants in the houses 11 and 13 West Eighty-third Street were forced to turn out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning because of a fire in the first and second floors of one of the houses.

The fire started in the basement, and was the result of a defective flue. One of the boarders smelled smoke and ran into the hall shouting that there was a fire in the house. Then he went into the street and sent in an alarm.

All the people in the houses, about half of them women, had to get out of both buildings as best they could, without stopping fully to dress.

The damage amounted to $1,000. Mrs. McClure keeps the boarding houses. The owner of the property is Charles G. Lindsay of 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE JAIL.

Keys at the Ludlow Street Institution Kept in a Safe.

Anyone having occasion to visit Ludlow Street Jail now will notice that after ringing the bell there is a long wait, then a clinking of keys and a clanging of doors before the outer door is opened.

This is caused by one of the new precautions taken to prevent the escape of prisoners in the future.

The keys which open the inner door leading to the office, the outer door to the street, and other doors leading to the cell portion of the institution are now carefully guarded. When not in use they are placed in the safe, an old-fashioned affair, which is opened by a key, and the safe is kept locked.

When any one rings the bell it is necessary to open the safe and take the keys out before entrance can be effected. This is the bunch of keys which was taken by Allen, Kilioran, and Russell when they made their escape.

Early yesterday morning some one tied a rope to the handle of the front door of the jail and fastened the other end to a lamppost. Over the door they placed a card on which was written: "If you want to take the jail, cut the rope."

FOR THE WORTHY POOR.

A Clothing Bureau That Seeks to Help but Not to Pauperize.

"To assist but not pauperize the worthy poor" is the motto of the clothing bureau which for the past four years has been conducted by the King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city.

There are thousands of self-respecting persons in New York who, though temporarily destitute, are loath to receive even the necessaries of life in charity. They want to feel that they can make some return for what they get. It is among this class of persons that the women of Zion and St. Timothy's clothing bureau have been working for several seasons.

More than seventy deserving families have been aided this Winter through the medium of this bureau. Clothing and groceries have been dispersed at nominal prices until the supply is exhausted. Contributions of old garments of substantial material for women's and children's clothing, of groceries, or of money are solicited, and there is urgent need that such contributions may be speedily forthcoming. Members of the bureau meet every Thursday at the parish house 333 West Fifty-sixth Street, and donations will be received there at any time. They may be addressed to the Clothing Bureau of the King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy, in care of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector; Miss Mary I. Oakley, or Mrs. E. D. Berry.

Old overcoats, men's wearing apparel of any kind, women's and children's dresses, wraps, shoes, and underwear are greatly needed. These articles are disposed of at nominal prices only to poor people, who come to the bureau recommended by card or who are personally vouched for by some well-known persons.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on European steamships were the following:

Cunard Line steamship Servia, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gaylord Barber, C. W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Fitzpatrick, James Reid, C. J. Shaw, Mrs. Grenville Temple, A. B. Wade, John F. Wills, E. Bolivar Wolfe, A. M. Ziegler, and I. Pointon.

French Line steamship La Bourgogne, from Havre—Jules Neuburger, G. N. Phelps, J. Rubens, Mrs. Williams Floy Reynolds, Meredith Read, and Maurice Truberi.

Flint's Fine Furniture and Draperies Now at Reduced Prices.

RIDING OVER THE TANBARK

REVIVAL OF THE SPORT ALL OVER THE CITY.

Appointments Already Made for the Season—Men and Women Who Find Sport in the Saddle—Coaching and Hunting Notes.

The season of indoor riding is now in full blast, owing to inclement weather outside. The riding schools have of late had a remarkable increase of attendance, such as to necessitate additions to the stables and the employment of more riding instructors. The bridle paths of Central Park, covered as they are with snow, and stiff from the cold and frost, are dangerous. Consequently enthusiastic equestrians resort to the tanbark ring to enjoy their favorite exercise.

Regular afternoon and evening music rides at the exclusive Riding Club on Fifty-eighth Street have been inaugurated for the season, and large numbers turn out on all such occasions. The ring is then in charge of Emil Antony, riding instructor of the club. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons there is music from 4:30 to 6 o'clock. These rides are enjoyed not only by wives and sons and daughters of members, but many of the gentlemen drop in on their way home from business for a refreshing spin around the ring before the dinner hour. On Wednesday evenings a regular weekly music ride takes place, followed by games, jumping, and other innovations arranged by the members. A committee will soon be appointed to make arrangements for the annual horse show, which is open only to members of the club.

The Four-in-Hand Club held a meeting at the Knickerbocker Club last week for the purpose of making arrangements for a parade the coming Spring. The bitter feeling which has tended to divide into factions the members of the Coaching Club over the second rejection of Mr. T. Suffern Tailer for membership has given impetus to a rumor that the new organization will prove a worthy rival to the older, somewhat moribund, but still most exclusive of clubs in this city. The membership of the Four-in-Hand Club includes some of the smartest and cleverest "whips" in the city, including a number of leading members of the Coaching Club. The newly chosen officers—Prescott Lawrence, President; O. H. P. Belmont, Vice President, and Reginald W. Rives, Secretary and Treasurer—are the recently retired officers of the older club, which tells a perfectly apparent social story. Other members are James Gordon Bennett, Francis T. Underhill, Richard F. Carman, Eugene Higgins, C. Oliver Iselin, Col. William Jay, William R. Travers, and William G. Tiffany.

The recently organized Tandem Sleighing Club, of which George B. Hulme is President, John F. Baudouine Vice President, Edward Koch Secretary, H. H. Williams Treasurer, and Aurel Batonyi Assistant Secretary, has a brief constitution, which requires that the club members shall parade every time there is snow enough on the ground, and that every absentee will be punished by "a fine of ten bottles of champagne." Since its organization the roads of Central Park have not been in suitable condition for a parade, and the members are looking forward with much pleasurable anticipation to the initial event, which will take place at the first heavy fall of snow.

There is considerable talk among horsemen interested in such matters over the proposed amalgamation of the National Hunt and National Steeplechase Associations. Members of the former organization are desirous of the appointment of a committee to confer with the latter for the purpose of bringing about a union for the supervision of both professional and amateur cross-country sport.

The schedule of rides which are held at the Central Park Riding Academy are as follows: Monday, Manhattan Riding Club; Tuesday, Tuesday Evening Riding Club; Wednesday, public music ride; Thursday, First Signal Corps drill; Friday, Park Riding Club; Saturday, Rough Riding Club. In addition there are music rides every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon. The attendance at all of these is much better than it has been in a couple of years, or since the bicycle usurped so much of the time of lovers of outdoor exercise, and from the present outlook the season will be the most successful in years.

A high-class equestrian exhibition is to be given at Dickel's Academy on Wednesday evening of this week by the regular patrons of the academy. Among the special features of the programme will be a grand entree by the patrons, gymkhana races, quadrille manoeuvres by sixteen ladies, jeu-de-barre, evolutions by Phoenix Riding Club, and hurdle jumping.

The Phoenix Riding Club has changed the date of its regular weekly ride from Wednesday to Thursday evenings. The tanbark ring of Dickel's Academy will be open on Wednesday evenings in the future for a public music ride by the regular patrons of the academy.

Regular rides of the New York Riding Club take place on Tuesday evening of each week at Durland's. George C. Clausen of the Park Board commands the club, of which he was once President, during the ride. An orchestra stationed in the gallery renders an appropriate programme during the evolutions. Edward H. Johnson, an ex-President of the club, who has recently returned from Europe, is in the saddle regularly on Tuesday evenings. Among the members who make it a point to attend each ride are W. E. Mandelick, A. Schwab, Gen. Howard Carroll, Stanford J. Simon, J. A. Fuller, O. Schaller, Peter Doelger, Walter J. Peck, and John H. Starin.

The Knickerbocker Riding Club, one of the exclusive riding organizations of this city, will inaugurate the season by a ride to music at Durland's on Thursday evening, Feb. 4. The rides will continue on Thursday evening of each week during February and March. The officers of the club are: President—Schuyler Schieffelin; Vice President—Edward R. Thomas; Secretary—J. Frederick Pierson; Treasurer—The Rev. Braddin Hamilton. Among the patronesses of the club are Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, and Mrs. George B. Schieffelin.

Weekly runs of the Westchester Baagles have proved so very successful this season that they will be continued during February and March. Among the enthusiastic cross-country riders who may be seen in the field on hunt days are N. C. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, J. Borden Harriman, Trenor L. Park, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greaves.

Runs of the Meadowbrook Hounds still continue in good weather on Tuesdays and Saturdays under the leadership of Ralph N. Ellis, M. F. H., a daring and accomplished, as well as enthusiastic horseman. The clubhouse and kennels at Westbury, L. I., are excelled by none in this country in appointments. On hunt days visitors from other clubs in the vicinity of New York are always welcomed and hospitably entertained. Among those who are riding with the hounds this season are Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorillard Kernochan, Mrs. E. K. Stowe, W. C. Hayes, E. Willard Roby, Harry Page, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, Louis Haight, J. Lenox Kennedy, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Oliver W. Bird, August Belmont, Miss May Bird, and Max Stevenson.

One of the features of the regular Wednesday evening music ride at the Riding Club of Brooklyn is a ladies' jumping exhibition, participated in by the daughters of members of the club. The bars are placed at a height of 3 feet 6 inches, and the equestriennes guide their mounts over them with all the ease of the experts they are. Among those who are members of the jumping class are Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Whiting, Miss Kennedy, Miss Ethel Candee, Miss Maud Conklin, Miss Kenyon, and Miss M. Zimmerman.

The Park Riding Club will ride as usual this season on Friday evenings at the Central Park Academy. Elias Rothschild is the President of the club, and A. W. Dingleman Commander. Among the members pretty sure to be seen in the saddle at club rides are Charles D. Bernheimer, H. L. Calman, H. S. Brill, S. Rothenberg, Louis Elsing, Albert Blumenthal, M. Velt, E. S. Ullman, Oscar E. Ballin, H. L. Blum, L. G. Ansbacher, George Blumenthal, Albert Blum, and Charles Calman.

The Manhattan Riding Club has selected Wednesday evenings for its club rides. The Commander is A. W. Dingleman, and the headquarters of the organization are at the Central Park Academy. Judge Henry Newburger is the President of the club, and among its prominent members are Oscar E. Ballin, William Salmon, Julius Kahn, R. Arkush, S. Pieris, N. J. Hess, E. B. Levy, J. Janowitz, B. Herman, H. Block, M. May, and Julien Niedlander.

Col. John N. Partridge commands the Friday evening riding class of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. Its members are arranging for a riding exhibition to be given at the clubhouse during one of the Wednesday evenings in February. The programme will consist of fancy, rough, and tandem riding. Among the members of the club who compose the class are E. H. Barnes, H. Bowers, George Frank, J. L. Heins, F. J. Peabody, Henry McKay, F. H. Page, G. A. Potter, E. H. Frank, W. A. Jamison, S. C. Pirie, Alexander Cameron, F. C. Jennings, E. Gulick, S. E. Buchanan, Col. Clifford L. Middleton, J. H. Smith, S. F. Streit, C. W. Seamans, W. E. Thorp, H. De Selding, H. Schaeffer, J. H. Walbridge, W. W. Walsh, George Walsh, W. G. Gilmore, E. F. Luckenback, C. C. Bowen, C. H. Simonson, W. A. Luckenback, W. L. Candee, F. W. Hinrichs, and J. H. Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are now at Aiken, S. C., where they have a beautiful country seat. Mr. Hitchcock has recently purchased a number of acres of woodland property adjoining his place for hunting purposes. He has also added some choice hunters to his already well-filled stable. He is at present entertaining some well-known cross-country riders, among them Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Thomas D. Whistler, and W. E. Eustis.

Daniel E. Seybel, a former President of the New York Riding Club, has recently been elected a member of the Riding Club of Fifty-eighth Street. He has transferred his saddle horses to the club stables and in the future will ride in the tanbark ring of the clubhouse.

George A. Ballantine of Boston, who has been an enthusiastic coaching man, has gone to England, taking a house at Leasly, Surrey, so that he may be better able to indulge his hobby to the utmost. Mr. Ballantine, who drove his coach Wanderer at Richfield Springs last Summer, has shipped it and his horses to England, where he will drive over the many fashionable coching routes there. As an excellent whip, he expects to make for himself and Mrs. Ballantine somewhat more genial social relations than he found here.

RACING LAW AMENDMENTS.

Trotting-Horse Men Want Them and Others Do Not Object.

The racing law is now attracting considerable attention among horsemen, and the proposed amendments to be offered to the Legislature are being discussed.

The horsemen say that, as far as The Jockey Club and patrons of races under its jurisdiction are concerned, the present law is satisfactory. The public, they think, is satisfied with the method that now prevails regarding betting.

The trotting-horse men are those who want an amendment, and their idea is, if possible, to secure a less penalty for pool selling. It is not likely that the running-horse patrons will in any way make themselves antagonistic to the trotting men's measure. They do not believe that any amendments that have been suggested could do any harm to the running tracks.

DID HE SWALLOW A BUTTON?

The Boy Said So, but the X Rays Have Not Found It.

Thomas J. Madden has caused his parents much worriment for the past two weeks. He is three years old, and his parents live at 54 State Street, Brooklyn. The boy says he swallowed a button—one of those motto buttons that are given away with packages of cigarettes. This was two weeks ago, and ever since his father has been kept away from his work on this account. The little fellow said he felt pains in his stomach a day or so after he told his mother he had swallowed the button, and he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The physician who attended the boy ordered that he be fed on liquid food only. The father said the boy lost twenty pounds in two weeks.

Yesterday Tommy was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and was put under the X rays. Superintendent Knoll, who took the photograph, said that the negative did not show any signs of the button. Another photograph will be taken to-day.

ITALIAN BANKER ACCUSED.

Vincenza Caputo Charged with Theft by His Cousin.

Luigi Caputo, a locksmith of 94 Baxter Street, was the complainant in Centre Street Court yesterday against his cousin, Vincenzo Caputo, a private banker, at 192 Worth Street, whom he accused of theft.

Luigi said that for a year past he had deposited his money with his cousin, and that on Nov. 11, 1896, he had 1,000 lire, or $200, there. He instructed Vincenzo to send the money to Gaudio Raffele, in Meidicini, Italy, and says that Vincenzo promised to send it. Later he discovered that the money had not been forwarded to Raffele, and he accused his cousin of having appropriated the money. Luigi declares that Vincenzo refused to either send the money to Italy or to return it to him. He secured a warrant on Saturday and Vincenzo was arrested Saturday night.

In court yesterday Vincenzo pleaded not guilty. He claimed that he had sent to Raffele all of the money but $55.20, and that he had offered to return that sum to Luigi, but Luigi had refused to take anything but the $200. He declared he could produce receipts from Raffele for the remainder of the money. Magistrate Simms held Vincenzo in $1,000 bail for further examination this afternoon.

THE MISSING TIARA.

It Was Lost at a Reception Last November.

The diamond tiara lost on Nov. 18 last, to which reference was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was missed from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Elfelt, 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, during a reception given in celebration of the marriage of their daughter, Claire Elizabeth, to Lee Kolms of 23 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Elfelt, while admitting the facts of the disappearance of the ornament, declines to say to whom it belonged, and the officials of the Detective Bureau are equally reticent. The loss was first discovered during the reception, and an imm

DECLARE FOR FREE BOOKS

PUBLISHERS ARE OPPOSED TO INCREASED DUTIES.

George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company Says Most Books Can Be Produced Here Cheaper than in Europe.

The effort being made before the House Ways and Means Committee, at Washington, to have the tariff on books increased has aroused the interest of publishers and literary people generally.

There is positive opposition to any advance in the duties on literary productions. Those who believe in the free importation of books, on educational grounds, have been disposed, in view of the insufficient revenue, to accept, without complaint, a tariff similar to that now in operation, but the proposed increase they mean to fight against to the end.

The free-trade advocates declare that the exemption of books from tariff duties is favored everywhere and by all classes, without regard to party. In fact, they contend that it would be difficult to make a partisan matter of it. The prediction is frequently heard that if the Ways and Means Committee makes any material advance in the tariff on books the item will be vigorously attacked in the House, even by influential Republican members, when it comes to the passage of the bill.

The sentiment in opposition to a tariff on literary productions was expressed by George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I believe that the entire tariff on books should be removed," said Mr. Brett, "notwithstanding the talk of an inadequate revenue. The advance in duties to 40 per cent. from the present rate of 25 per cent. is asked on the old, familiar pretext of protection to American workmen, although it would not be difficult to show that protection, if it protects at all, never protects the workman in anything like the proportion that it protects the manufacturer, and although it would also be easy to show that the 25 per cent. duty now exacted is already much greater than the difference in the manufacturing cost of books between this country and Great Britain, whence come most of our imported books.

"The duty on books has not produced any revenue for the Government commensurate with the cost of its collection, the value of the books imported being comparatively insignificant and the cost of the collection of the 25 per cent. duty levied on them out of all proportion to the revenue received.

"A brief glance at the book counters of the large department stores in our great cities would, I think, go far to prove that books are cheaper here than in Great Britain, and it is necessary to bear in mind that these books are nearly all of American manufacture, the cheaper books and those sold in the largest quantities being exclusively so. A country where a complete set of Charles Dickens in a number of volumes, in cloth binding, liberally besmirched with gilt, may be obtained by the retail purchaser for $2.98, and where a popular novel by a great writer is given away with a bar of soap, need surely not fear the competition of foreign countries nor require an excessive, or, indeed, any duty, to ward off importations.

"However useful the duty on books may or may not have been in the first development of this industry in the early days of our country's history, it is certainly no longer needed. As a matter of fact, importations of books of the kind that come into competition with those of American manufacture are no longer possible, the cheaper reprints being reproduced still more cheaply here and the current new books of importance being produced on this side in order to take advantage of the recent copyright law, whose authors builded for the benefit of American workmen by the passage of that law perhaps better than they knew. The importation of books now consists almost entirely of those on special subjects in small editions, of books for the student or scientific worker, and of expensive works or expensive editions which are and must be, from the nature of things, perhaps for many years to come, produced in the country of their origin. There seems to have been some recognition of this fact in our last tariff bill, the section on books providing that 'works of original scientific research' should be admitted duty free. That was a step in the right direction which has been an incalculable boon to hundreds of students and scientific workers in this country.

"It is impossible to deprecate too strongly the possible repeal of that paragraph in the present revision of the tariff or to censure too severely the recent letter of the Treasury officials attempting to make null and void that paragraph of the law at the request of some one who reported that millions of dollars' worth of books were being admitted duty free under the law, whereas the Government statistics show that the total importations of all books suitable and free since the law was passed cannot be reckoned in millions and the scientific books subject to this special clause amount to a few thousand dollars only."

A GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Several Cases of Attempts Heard by Police Magistrate.

Emma Schuman, nineteen years old, of 446 West Forty-eighth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. The girl lived on the third floor of the house with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Durrenberger. She had not been employed of late, and had brooded over the fact. She was dying when found on the stairway. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where she expired in an hour.

Lena Anderson, nineteen years old, of 508 West Forty-ninth Street, was charged in Harlem Police Court yesterday with trying to commit suicide. A policeman found her on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near the Harlem River, yesterday morning with a bottle of what proved to be carbolic acid. She tried to drink it, but was prevented and arrested. On her way to the police station she broke away and made a dash for the river, but was again caught. Her examination will be continued to-day.

Annie Murphy, twenty years old, attempted suicide in her home, 790 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid. While an ambulance was being sent for she escaped from the room in which she had been found and ran to the roof of the house, where she was arrested as she was about to jump off.

Mrs. Joseph Ribeck of 319 Avenue A was in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged with attempted suicide. She claimed she had taken poison by mistake and was discharged. Mrs. Ribeck drank the contents of a four-ounce bottle of carbolic acid Jan. 1, and since that date she has been a patient in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Words are very costly to the merchant advertiser. The printers of New York have splendid capacities for large bills.

The value of these costly words depends entirely upon fitness.

Statement may be strong and positive—if true.

If we tell the truth about good goods that are truly cheap, and YOU BELIEVE US, business follows. That's absolutely sure. Certain as taxes.

We propose to use good strong English in telling about goods. Our Public will soon test the fitness of our statements.

The dazzle of the Dazzling Assembly is on the third floor.

Gas and oil as fuel meet a long-felt want. If the means of heating are insufficient it is thus easy to supplement. For small rooms or bath-rooms they supply all heating needs. No loss of heat or fuel when not required. We have some lots of

Jewel Gas Heaters

That we reduce thus for quick sales:

$3.50 to $2.60	$4.75 to $3.50
$3.85 to $2.85	$5.25 to $4.00
$4.00 to $3.00	$6.75 to $5.00
$4.50 to $3.40	$7.50 to $5.60

Star Heater, $3.75
Dixey Heater, $1.85
Miller Heater, $4.25
Brightest and Best Heater, $4.75
5 Bryan Gas Heaters, slightly damaged, at 50c each.

Gas Radiators

finished in bronze and nickle plate, 33 inches high:

Bronze, 4 tubes, 33 in. high, $2.75
Nickel plated, 4 tubes, 33 in. high, $3.75
Bronze, 6 tubes, 33 in. high, $3.90
Nickel plated, 6 tubes, 33 in. high, $4.75

Gas and Oil Stoves

slightly damaged, but not harmed for heating, will vamose as follows:

$4.50 to 90c	$7.75 to $1.55
$5.00 to $1.00	$12.75 to $2.55
$5.75 to $1.15	$16.50 to $3.50
	$25.00 to $5.00

Spring Dress Goods

Crocuses and hyacinths to the florist. Organdies and Lawns to the Dry Goods Man. Equally interesting every Spring, but the Dress goods get first chance.

They are here in glad and beautiful array. Not only Organdies and Lawns, but Dimities, Piques, Sateens, Grenadines. They appeal to all women—the interest in them is universal.

Dress Goods

Nineteen different designs of fancy Cheviot Suitings, this season's late importations, are reduced from $1.25 to 60c—44 to 50 inches.

Also Mixed Basket Camel's Hair Suitings, 54 inches, are reduced from $1 to 60c.

Styles are not pronounced—good for this season or next. Our Dress Goods spaces are too small. Spring and Summer stuffs are crowding Autumn goods out.

Under the same power a great assortment of high-class novelties are going at 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.50 that have been $1.25 to $4.

Realistic reductions. Intelligent shoppers will appreciate them.

Furs

Our unusual Fur gathering is well known—now unusual Fur selling. A compound reduction—about twenty-five per cent. off recently reduced prices. Reduction upon reduction. Not an unworthy piece of Fur here.

Wool Seal Capes, former prices, $35 to $42.50; reduced to $25; now $18.75.
Plain Wool Seal Capes; were $32.50 to $37.50; reduced to $20; now $15.
Electric Seal Capes; former price, $45; reduced to $25; now $18.75.
Electric Seal Capes, collar and edges trimmed with cub bear fur; former price, $50; reduced to $30; now $22.50.
Plain Electric Seal Capes; former price, $35; reduced to $25; now $18.75.
Plain Electric Seal Capes, $25; reduced to $20; now $15.
Electric Seal Capes; former price, $30; reduced to $20; now $15.
Mink Capes, made from choice selected Eastern mink skins; $175 and $200; reduced to $125; now $93.75.
Persian Lamb Coats, made from selected skins; warranted Leipsic dye; former price, $150; now $112.50.
Krimmer Collarettes, former prices, $17.50 to $25; reduced to $12; now $9.
Persian Lamb Collarettes, former prices, $40 to $50; reduced to $22.50; now $19.75.

Men's Hosiery

I. & R. Morley's English Cotton Half Hose, double soles, high-spliced heels, are here for you at THREE PAIRS FOR FIFTY CENTS. Tan, black and slate.

Children's fast black cotton Hose, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a pair. This instead of 35c. to 75c.

The White Fair

To-day marks the beginning of the third week of our half-yearly sale of Underwear. Depleted stocks have been replenished—new attractions added. Just the merest hint at prices:

DRAWERS
300 pairs, muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace or embroidery; not all sizes; were 50c., now 25c.
200 pairs, of muslin and cambric, deep ruffle of lace or embroidery, some umbrella shapes; all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in every style; were $1, now 50c.

CORSET COVERS
300, of cambric, lace, or embroidery trimmed, various styles, some V, others with round necks; values were 60 to 75c., now 30c.

WRAPPERS
250, of flannelette, dark ground, light fancy stripe, full front, watteau back, body lined; were $1, now 65c.

SILK WAISTS
150, of figured taffeta, light shades, full front, tight-fitting back, lace trimmed collars; were $5, now $3.50.

GOWNS
350, of muslin, Empire style, cambric ruffle and embroidery, 38c.

Housekeeping Linens

Lovers of good Linens are appreciating the principles of our Linen Store. Only pure flax goods sold as Linens.

The command of the best Linen markets of the world gives variety and cheapness.

From the choicest Belfast Damasks to the substantial and cheaper German goods the stock is complete.

The bargains in Liddell's goods are not all sold.

The German Table Linens are wonderfully cheap.

TABLE LINEN
900 yards Damask Table Linen, 66 in. wide, at 50c a yard.
Double Damask Table Linen, 72 in. wide, new and handsome patterns, at $1.25 a yard.
Extra heavy Dinner Napkins, 26x26 in., at $2.50 a dozen.
Damask Napkins, 25x25 in., number of handsome designs, at $3 a dozen.

TABLE CLOTHS
2x2½ yards, ¾ Napkins to match, at $14, $18.75, $19, $22 a set.
2x3 yards, ¾ Napkins to match, at $15, $19.50, $20.25, $23.50.
2x3½ yards, ¾ Napkins to match, at $16, $17.50, $19.75, $28.50.

BED LINEN
Linen Sheets, 2½x2¾ yds., hemstitched, made of good round thread linen, $2.85, $4.90, and $6 the pair.
Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, 22½x36 in., 64c, 90c, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 pair.
Linen Bolster Cases, 22½x72 in., $1.50, $1.75, and $2 the pair.

Men's Evening Dress

In our Clothing Store will be found a perfect stock of Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits for evening wear. They are splendidly tailored, and for the majority of men render custom tailoring a superfluity.

Dress Coats and Vests of worsted with Italian cloth linings, $18; with silk linings, $22.50 and $25.

Dress Coats and Vests of broadcloth, $15.

Dress Coats and Vests of very fine unfinished worsted, with elegant facings and linings, $35.

Tuxedo Sacks $15, Vest $3, White Vests $2.50 and $3, Dress Trousers $5 to $10.

Bicycles

Many people are now seeking for common Bicycles. They wouldn't admit it. There is a limit to reduction in price of good Bicycles.

That limit is reached in the Continental and Continent.

The Continental is strictly first-class in materials, tire construction and finish. The price is Fifty Dollars.

The Continent is the same as the Continental except in finish. The price is Thirty-seven Dollars and a Half.

A guarantee with every Bicycle.

Hurt Books

The big rush in our Book Store during the holidays left hundreds of Books slightly soiled or damaged. Prices are so little that it's easy to forget the slight bruises. Fiction, History, Religion, Biography — they're all represented.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Destitute and Refused Aid.

When Letter Carrier Phillip Frank died last August, he left a wife and three small children. They lived in Alden Place, near Webster Avenue. Mrs. Frank received $100 from the Letter Carriers' Benevolent Association, but nearly all went for the funeral. Police Captain Price heard she was destitute through neighbors. She refused help and he sent for her mother to come on from Kansas. The mother did come, but could not persuade Mrs. Frank to go home with her. Lately, neighbors said, the children cried for food and had no fire. So yesterday Capt. Price arrested Mrs. Frank. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital to have her sanity inquired into, and the children were taken care of by the Gerry society.

Mrs. Booth at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Ballington Booth this morning addressed the convicts in the Protestant chapel. She gave what she called a "heart-to-heart" talk. The convicts sang under her leadership. Mrs. Booth now has in the Sing Sing branch of the Prison Volunteer League about 200 members, and others of the prisoners are expected to join shortly. The league is to be extended through other prisons. After the service Mrs. Booth went to Poughkeepsie, where she addressed the students at Vassar. She will return to the prison to-morrow morning, and during the day will have personal talks with as many of the members of the league as time will allow.

Rev. A. B. Kendig Resigns.

The Rev. Amos B. Kendig, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, has tendered his resignation to the Trustees, to take effect at the meeting of the next Conference, April 7. His resignation has been accepted, and a unanimous call extended to the Rev. F. Mason North, D. D., President of the Church Extension Society and editor of The Christian City, who was previously pastor of Calvary. The only reason for Dr. Kendig's resignation is his health, which has been failing for some time. He may take a complete rest or assume charge of some small church, where less arduous duties will give him a chance to recuperate. Thirteen years ago Dr. North was made pastor of Cavalry, and he served three years. Leaving Calvary, he went to Middletown, Conn., where he remained five years, and for the past five years he has been at the head of the Church Extension Society, in this city.

WARNED OF A SUICIDE.

Mysterious Letters Constantly Received by a Police Captain.

One Summer morning, about three years ago, Capt. Collins of the Park police found in his mail a letter to this effect:

"A lady of mature age, slight of build, and one who is regarded as good looking, dresses well and in good taste, is determined to seek death in one of the lakes of Central Park. Her purpose is formed, and it may be difficult to prevent her from putting it in execution.

"But she must be prevented; her life must be saved. You will please instruct your officers to be especially vigilant. See that they patrol the lakes with diligence. Guard all dangerous points, especially at the boathouse."

A later post on the same day brought him a postal card, on which was summarized the contents of the letter. The handwriting was evidently that of an educated woman, and, although the communications were unsigned, Capt. Collins, when he sent the men to their respective beats, notified them to be watchful of the approaches to the lakes.

For several months from the date of the first letter scarcely a day passed that two or more letters or postal cards did not warn him of the mysterious woman's intentions. Many of them offered "$100 reward to any officer who will arrest or prevent from drowning in one of Central Park's lakes," &c., and one of them suggested that Capt. Collins ask the Park Commissioners to fence in the lakes.

The correspondence continued for a year, when it stopped as suddenly as it had begun. Then after about a year's silence it began again. An address was given in the later letters, but a policeman sent to investigate found that it was of a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, and none of the proprietors could recognize the handwriting. A few months ago a woman, well dressed and closely veiled, demanded an audience of Capt. Collins. She told him that she was the writer of the letters, and she wrote because she feared her sister would carry out the threats she had made to drown herself in Central Park. She asked many questions about the location of the lakes, their depths at different places, and the possibility of reaching them without being seen by a policeman.

So well posted was she on the topography of the park that she convinced the Captain that she was not only the author, but the subject of the correspondence. After her visit there were no more letters until recently, and now when the letter carrier does not deliver at least one each day Capt. Collins feels a thrill of apprehension. One received last week says:

"Watch! Watch! She will come some day! Some time when least expected. The ice may prevent for a time, but, nevertheless, she will come. It may be in the morning hour; it may be at noontide, or it may be when the shadows fall at even, but she will come! Watch for her! Watch!"

Capt. Collins said last night that he has no idea who his correspondent is. "I presume," he said, "she is some one who is crazy on the subject of suicide by drowning. Why did I not arrest her when she called on me? I could not. She had committed no crime. She is simply a nuisance of a kind not included in the code."

THE MONTGOMERY'S ACCIDENT.

Soundings Taken Yesterday Show the Channel Plainly Marked.

The navy yard tug Narkeeta, under orders from Commodore Sicard, went down the bay yesterday and took soundings at the place where the cruiser Montgomery went aground last week. Capt. Bradford of the cruiser and the pilot who was in charge when she struck were aboard. The investigation was made to gather evidence preparatory to a statement to be made to a commission to be appointed by Secretary Herbert to learn who was to blame for the accident.

An officer at the navy yard last night told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the soundings taken by the Narkeeta showed that the channel was plainly marked, and that the Montgomery must have been carelessly handled.

A Preacher Defends His Marriage.

The Rev. Henry Schoppe, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, at Union Hill, N. J., who is to be married Wednesday evening to Miss Annie Heinrichs, preached last night on "The Marriage at Cana, in Galilee." He made several references to his own marriage, and the gossip it has occasioned because he is forty-eight years old and the bride only eighteen. He said he could cite an excellent precedent in justification, which was that Martin Luther, when forty-six years old, married a woman of twenty-seven. He considered that an excellent example. He concluded by inviting the whole congregation to witness the marriage.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Feb. 12, 1897, and then opened for construction of 3 double sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, including plumbing. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposal for Non-Commissioned Staff Officers' Quarters," and addressed to Lt. T. R. ADAMS, Q. M.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER of Fort Hancock, N. J., Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Feb. 6, 1897, and then opened, for the construction at Fort Hancock, N. J., of two buildings, and plumbing, heating, and gas-piping in the same, according to plans and specifications to be seen here. Proposals and instructions to bidders furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. C. A. DEVOL, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR THREE-STORY IRON PIAZZA.—Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Feb. 4, 1897, and then opened, for construction at this post of a three-story iron piazza to barrack building. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids, or part thereof. Information furnished by M. F. HARMON, Lieut. Qr. Mr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 16, 1897.—Proposals for building gun and mortar batteries Key West, Fla., will be received until 2 P. M., Jan. 30, 1897, and then publicly opened. For information apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I., will be received here until 11 A. M. February 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. D. W. LOCKWOOD, Major, Engrs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, ANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Holcomb, Senior, William Holcomb, Junior, Edward Holcomb, Margaret McCool, John Rush, Elizabeth or Bessie Marks, Margaret Kane, Daniel Logue, Michael Logue, James Logue, Mary Ann McCool, wife of Michael McCool, John F. Lynch, the people of the State of New York, and also to all creditors generally of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution among the persons entitled thereto of the surplus moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, sold under the judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered on or about the 17th day of August, 1895, in the action in the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, in which John F. Lynch was plaintiff and Michael McCool and others were defendants, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
THEO. H. FRIEND, Attorney for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-law6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 182 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-law6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-law6mM

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel M. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Cecilia Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Delaney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connolly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Hoche, Manuel Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, and Pedro R. de Florez, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street. ja18-law6wM&mch1

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-law6mM.

QUEDENS, GEORGE H. W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Adolphine Meyer, Anna Bertha Meyer, Julia Hermine Meyer, Wilhelmine Johanna Quedens, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE, sometimes called GEORGE H. W. QUEDENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Jungclaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja11-law6wM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-law6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next. Dated, New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-law6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-law6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-law6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE F. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH FINNEY, Plaintiff, against MARY E. B. BYRNE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated August 24th, 1896, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee named in such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant 72 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, along Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch; thence easterly, parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City. d23-2aw5wM&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as trustee under the last will and testament of Andrew McGown, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY P. McGOWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell by public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the First Avenue, distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred and thirteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with the First Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and thirteen feet, to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said Henry P. McGown by Andrew McGown and wife by deed dated the first day of November, 1803, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 888 of Conveyances, page 417, on the 18th day of November, 1803.

All those fifteen certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on a line which will be the southerly side of a continuation of One Hundred and Eighth Street when legally opened and extended easterly beyond First Avenue, distant one hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the First Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, being fifteen lots, each twenty-five feet in width in front and rear and one hundred feet eleven inches in depth, being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said Henry P. McGown by Andrew McGown by the deed of conveyance last hereinbefore mentioned.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, in the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, and between the First and Second Avenues, and bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Second Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet, to the centre of Harlem Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction through the centre of Harlem Creek three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet, more or less, to a point in the centre line of said Harlem Creek, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of the First Avenue, and one hundred and seventy-two (172) feet northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence southerly and on a line parallel with the First Avenue one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain other piece of land, in the block aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the First Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of the First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence westerly, and on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet; thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue forty (40) feet, to the centre line of Harlem Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction, through the centre of Harlem Creek, one hundred and seventy (170) feet, more or less, to a point in the westerly line of First Avenue, distant twelve (12) feet eleven (11) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street; and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue eighty-eight (88) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain other piece of land in said city, bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-six (486) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence easterly in a direct line and part of the distance along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet, more or less, to the bulkhead line on Harlem River; thence southerly along said bulkhead line one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet, to a point in said centre line, distant four hundred and eighty-eight (488) feet easterly from First Avenue; and thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, the point or place of beginning

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Das 1x1—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie Ball.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Traviata and Cavalleria Rusticana—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1897.

DAYBREAK.

The present behavior of money in investment and speculation and the course of our foreign trade foretell business revival and better times. The notable activity and strength of the stock market at the close of the week, though in themselves about the least trustworthy of the visible portents—since stocks may advance and decline a dozen times under the influence of emotions peculiar to the Exchange, while factors less volatile hold steadily to the upward way—are worth noting. To say that quotations advanced on the publication of the figures showing that our exports in 1896 exceeded our imports by the astonishing total of $325,000,000 is a superficial way of accounting for the rise. The value of the shares dealt in on the Exchange depends upon the activity of business and the prosperity of the country. Our foreign trade surplus of $325,000,000 is a cash surplus with which we can do what we please. Some of it we shall pay back to Europe for interest we owe her and the securities she wishes to send back to us. But there is evidently a large net balance in our favor, and that money will be put into trade and productive industries here just as soon as the men who own it can find channels of investment that are safe and promising. The currents of trade set in motion by these new investments will stir business into life as the rain upon a parched land makes vegetation stir and shoot up. There will be more money paid out for wages every week, and this in turn will increase consumption and augment demand. Raw materials will be called for in greater volume, and the output of manufactures will increase. This new activity will swell the earnings of railway and industrial shares and give them the higher value which the quotations have begun to discount already.

Aside from the fallible indications of the stock market, what are the signs of promise? First and fundamental, the foreign trade surplus of $325,000,000. That we are sure of, and it is the cornerstone. Beyond that, and most significant, because we now see repeated the phenomena which have marked the beginning of new prosperity after former periods of depression, the behavior of investment money. There is a great volume of idle capital in New York. The surplus reserves of the banks increased ten millions from Jan. 2 to Jan. 9, and eight millions from Jan. 9 to Saturday last, when they stood at $52,172,525. This is an unusually large surplus. It would have been some fifty millions greater but for two remarkable investment movements which lately became manifest—we mean the large buying of municipal bonds and other high-class securities and the placing of New York money in sterling exchange in a manner which practically loans it out in London.

The recent activity of the bond market has been surprising. Saturday's sales, on a half-day market, aggregated $1,677,600. The total for last week was $10,031,000, and the unprecedented number of 285 different issues was dealt in. This is the second stage of a movement that began back in November, immediately following the defeat of BRYAN. The funds that through fear had been withheld from investment then began to come forth. In the early days of returning confidence men naturally seek the highest class of securities. This was reflected in the enormous sales of municipal bonds during November. In the preceding ten months of the year the sales of these bonds had amounted to only $60,917,879. In November they reached $34,913,894, more than twice the total of any single month in the last four years. December followed with $10,634,087, making $45,547,981 for these two months, or more than 42 per cent. of the entire year's transactions. The falling off in December as compared with November is significant. Municipal bonds, being a gilt-edged security, bring in a small interest return. As the investor's confidence increases he broadens his view and ventures his money in bonds of a little lower grade but bearing higher interest. This is invariably the second step in returning confidence. This tendency is strong now. It is what gives strength to the bond market and puts so many issues upon the active list every day.

The Exchange operation which has attracted so much attention of late has been called loaning New York money in London. It is really leaving on interest in London the money she owes us for merchandise. For instance, a New York house sends to a London house a cotton bill. Instead of being paid at once, it is used to establish a credit, against which the New York house sells its own seventy-day date bill. This bill is bought by some one here who has money to invest. He holds the bill until maturity and realizes the two or three points' difference between seventy-day and sight exchange. Instead of using his own money in the transaction he may borrow on call at a bank, with the bill as security. This operation, which partakes of the nature of banking speculation and investment, is not quite a novelty, since it was resorted to, though on a smaller scale, in the month of December, 1884, also a time of returning confidence. It is a method of putting idle funds at work, not very profitable or satisfactory, but extremely significant as an indication of the desire of capitalists to find some employment for their money pending the revival of business.

Anybody can see that bonds and long exchange will not much longer content the investor. Bonds are advancing. West Shore guaranteed 4s, which were at par in August, were at 106¼ in November and sold at that price on Saturday. Government 4 per cents of 1925, which were 113 in August and 116 in November, are now 121. There were no declines in the bond market on Saturday. Inevitably this advance will turn the attention of investors to the next grade of securities—shares. After that come general business and new enterprises, and that is the final step, for that is prosperity. So, too, every fractional rise in exchange, though it reassures the actual holder of long sterling, narrows the opportunity for purchasers, and a softening of the money market in London or a rise in rates here would put a stop to these operations. The Bank of London keeps its rate at 4 per cent., which is always an indication that things are not quite to its mind. But the open market rate is 3 per cent., as against 1½ and 2 per cent. here. Moreover, it is not natural for us to be loaning money to London at 3 per cent. It suits us better to borrow her money at 3 per cent. and make 6 per cent. by using it. Assuredly the money she owes us on export account will come over for investment here just as soon as confidence co-operating with cupidity can bring it about.

But this long sterling must be taken into account by those who are indulging in conjectures about gold exports. Exchange is advancing. It may reach the gold exporting point. But even a small shipment would lower the rate of exchange, and that would bring upon the market copious supplies of the "long" sterling. Those who hold it are happy only when exchange is rising. A decline would cause them to sell, which, of course, would stop the shipment of gold. There is said to be not less than $25,000,000 of long sterling. That must be taken care of before there can be any considerable outflow of specie. It stands as a buffer between us and a condition of gold exports usual enough at this season of the year. In a former memorable year of recovery, 1879, a small gold shipment in midsummer was immediately followed by a break in exchange and an inflow of gold from London.

Here, then, are the successive phases of the investor's mind as reflected in his behavior and the conditions it creates:

1. August.—Alarm; hoarding; depression of prices; stagnation.

2. November.—Dawning confidence; free buying of high-class securities; advancing prices.

3. January.—Following a period of waiting and doubt, confidence becomes firmer; money shows a more determined disposition to get to work; noticeable widening of the bond market; movement of strength and activity extends to stocks.

The next natural step will be the freer employment of capital in general trade and manufactures and finally in new enterprises and works of construction and development. In all caution and conservatism it must be said that the conditions, with the single but important exception of proposed tariff legislation, portend and invite this step. We have beaten BRYAN. We have economized sharply and produced in abundance. Manufactures are gaining in our exports, and the world still calls for our provision supplies. Where she was but lately throwing back upon us all classes of our securities, London is now selling only our high-class bonds, which are attracted by the rise in quotations here. She has begun to buy our stocks. The Treasury has $141,000,000 of free gold. There can be no exports for months. Cuba will not be allowed to disturb us, either by this Administration or the next. There is a great fund of non-productive capital in the country which gives unmistakable indications of weariness of waiting and a desire to seek employment. The signs that have heralded the daybreak after our former long nights of depression are visible in the sky.

HELPING GREAT BRITAIN.

Shall we permit the failure of the treaty of arbitration for fear that its ratification would add to the prestige of Great Britain? Amazing as it seems, this question is seriously raised by the opponents of the treaty, and, ridiculous as it really is, the argument implied is the most plausible that side can show.

Undoubtedly the treaty would add, not only to the prestige, but to the strength, of Great Britain. It would be a valid insurance against any hasty quarrel with the United States, and practically that is valid insurance against any serious quarrel whatever. Neither nation will force the other into war if time is taken to weigh the real character of any difference that may arise and the certain consequences of war. Whatever direct gain there is in such an arrangement for Great Britain we shall share. We have only to look back one short year to see what tremendous injury can be inflicted on this country by even the fear of a war with Great Britain. British statesmen also know how, at that moment, the peril of a war with the greatest military power of Europe was distinctly aggravated, if it was not created, by the threatening outlook on this side of the ocean. It is idle to ask whether the danger and loss from that crisis were greater for Great Britain or for us. They were so great for both that the public opinion of both in effect compelled "peace with honor." Now, when the policy which then made that blessing possible is embodied in a general treaty and we have the opportunity to try for five years the process which was then so beneficent, we are asked to refuse because Lord SALISBURY might by our assent be helped in his general diplomacy.

Why should he not be helped? What is there in his aims, which are substantially the aims of every Government of Great Britain during the nineteenth century, that calls on us to oppose or embarrass them? Consider what those aims are, from what conditions they arise, and what, so far as can be seen, will be the results if they can be maintained. The United Kingdom is to-day the central office and home of a great business concern, with branches and correspondents in all parts of the world. The very life of England is its trade, and it has been in the pursuit of trade that the colonies and possessions of the English have been established in every quarter of the globe. Since the time of ELIZABETH, alike under the STUARTS and the Commonwealth, the House of Hanover and the "veiled republic," the relations of Great Britain with Europe have been largely shaped by the need of preventing invasion of the home isles and of spreading commerce over all seas. Since the American colonies were lost in a vain attempt to bind them in commercial servitude to the mother country the policy of colonial expansion has tended more and more to the greatest freedom of local government and of trade. But the unswerving purpose, despite the change of method, has been, and is now, to spread the trade of Great Britain, and, by command of the seas, to keep that trade secure and profitable.

As we have said, that purpose is unquestionably aided by a treaty with the United States which makes war with this country practically impossible. Why should not Americans rejoice that this is so? Let us not ignore two things. One is that this added security of Great Britain makes the peace of the world more secure. A nation like the United States, with vast resources and growing enterprise in all directions, needs peace and can profit by it. The second is that wherever Great Britain opens a channel of trade, she opens it for the world. This no other nation does. Can we in any way do better for ourselves than by strengthening the peace of the world and, so far as our agreement goes, strengthening the influence of the one nation that puts no obstacles in the way of trade?

GREED AND IGNORANCE.

At the recent tariff hearings in Washington there were many exhibitions of selfishness, ignorance, and greed. That is to say, the applicants for higher duties and more protection repeatedly showed a selfish disregard for the interests of the great mass of consumers and for the preservation and expansion of the Nation's export trade, and some of them appeared to have no knowledge whatever of important facts, officially reported, relating to the industries which they professed to represent. As a rule, moreover, there were no indications that the committee had any knowledge of these facts.

We take two examples. There was a demand for an increase of the duty on potatoes. The farmers, it was said, were suffering by reason of the imports of potatoes under the present tariff. Of course it was the old story of a "flood" of foreign products, admitted by the reduced duty in the present law. But there was not the slightest foundation for it in fact. The duty was cut down from 25 cents to 15 cents a bushel in August, 1894, but since that change was made the imports have been greatly reduced, and for the last year they were very small. Here are the official figures, which show imports, exports, and crops, in bushels:

	Exports.	Imports.
POTATOES.		
1891	341,189	5,401,912
1892	557,022	186,871
1893	845,720	4,317,021
1894	303,111	3,902,578
1895	572,957	1,341,533
1896	680,049	175,474
DOMESTIC CROP.		
1892		100,000,000
1893		183,034,000
1894		170,787,000
1895		297,287,370
1896		268,000,000

In the last two years of the McKinley tariff (duty, 25 cents a bushel) 7,300,000 bushels were imported. In the two years of the present tariff (duty, 15 cents a bushel) the quantity brought into the country was only 1,517,000 bushels, and last year the "flood" amounted to only 175,000 bushels, which was about one-fourth of the exports and may be compared with a domestic crop of 268,000,000 bushels!

If these facts had been brought out, how could the applicants have persisted in demanding higher duties and in saying that they had been injured by a great increase of imports?

The manufacturers of tin plate asked for a higher duty and also urged that the law should be repealed which permits the exporters of canned goods to use foreign tin plate virtually free of tax in the export trade. This law gives them a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty, and enables them to compete abroad with producers in the same field. It is of great importance, because it has largely increased our exports of oil and canned food. The repeal of it would add 51 per cent. to the cost of the cans in which these products are shipped to foreign countries. Says The Iron Age:

"American tin plates now virtually monopolize the market throughout the United States except on the Pacific coast, [where a small quantity is imported,] and are selling on the Atlantic seaboard at from 25 to 40 cents per box below the price at which Welsh plates can be laid down there. Importations are now confined, with hardly an exception, to lots designed for use by the exporting oil and canned goods interests, which still enjoy a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty on all such foreign material reshipped abroad."

It is admitted that the domestic industry is controlled by a combination which fixes the price. The combined manufacturers, protected by a duty of 51.86 per cent., now demand that the export trade shall be taxed heavily for their benefit. They would restrain and handicap that trade by a tax of $1,600,000 per annum on tin cans. And with a higher duty they could increase this tax. What do they care for the export trade of the United States? To satisfy their greed they would sacrifice a trade which is enormous and growing. Will the committee grant both of their demands? Will it add something to the duty and recommend the repeal of the rebate clause?

THE COUNTY BUGBEAR.

Some of those who always opposed consolidation and who keep up their opposition by objecting to all manner of things in the Greater New York charter, and would find things in it to object to if it were the most perfect instrument of government ever devised, are pretending to fear that the debt of the city may be doubled through the action of county authorities.

Now, while the law under which the commission is acting declares that nothing in it contained shall be construed as affecting the boundaries, government, &c., of counties, the Constitutional power of the Legislature to affect them by any new act is unimpaired. There is nothing to prevent it from consolidating the territory of the Greater New York into one county as well as one city, if it sees fit, though it cannot change the boundaries of judicial or legislative districts. It can join the portion of Queens County outside of the limits of the proposed city to Suffolk County and have four counties in the city, if it chooses.

In that case, or in case the counties remain as they are, the city and the counties would have a separate debt-incurring power, with the limit of 10 per cent. of the valuation of real estate for each, just as would be the case if it were one county containing four cities, just as was the case with Brooklyn and Kings County before the last annexation there, and just as is now the case in every other county in the State, except New York and Kings. It would not follow because the power existed that it would be used.

If the separate counties remain, the Constitution requires that each shall have a Board of Supervisors, but the manner of constituting such a board and the extent of its powers are left to the Legislature. The commission proposes that when the consolidation is effected the members of the Municipal Assembly from each county shall constitute its Board of Supervisors and that the sole duty of that body shall be to divide the county into Assembly districts under the apportionment. It would be expressly deprived of all power to incur county debts, and no such power could be exercised without authority of the Legislature.

But, we are told, the Legislature might at any time change this law prohibiting the Supervisors of counties within the City of New York from incurring county debts. To be sure, it can change any law. It can amend any city charter and modify the powers of county government throughout the State. Is it a reason against any act of legislation, good in itself, that it may be made bad by amendment? If it is feared that the Legislature might authorize county debts in Greater New York hereafter, that danger might be averted by amending the Constitution so as to prohibit it in the case of counties wholly within a city as well as those having the same boundaries as cities. But we do not think there is any such danger.

"BUSINESS" AND POLITICS.

RICHARD CROKER expressed to an Atlanta reporter during his Southern journey his amazement at the criticism of Tammany by business men. He declared that Tammany was a "splendid organization," that "business required organization," and "politics was a business." He may have been misreported, but the sentiments are quite in harmony with his declarations on previous occasions.

Between politics as Mr. CROKER practices it and business of a certain sort there is no difference. Both are run for money making, and in both whatever means will help are used. But if politics was really this sort of business and nothing else or better, popular government would be impossible, and the arrival of the "man on horseback" would be a question of time.

Happily, to a large part of the voters of the United States politics is not a business at all, but a means of getting what the voters believe will be good government, and it is generally pursued not for profit but at some sacrifice of time, money, and work. Parties could not be kept up if this were not true. The voters may be mistaken as to what will be good government, and as to the means to get it, but if that were not what they really try to get, the affairs of the country and of each of its political divisions would ultimately become a chaos of corruption and greed.

Very often the voters are foolish, or stupid, or lazy, and then men like CROKER, who make a business of managing them, get in their fine work and make a lot of money, and, if they retire in time, keep it. But the hour comes when these men have to face the moral sense and intelligence of an aroused public, and then their "business" methods avail them nothing. Of course, it may be said, and is true, that after one of these revolutions the "boss," whether of one party or the other, sees his chance and takes it, and PLATT or LAUTERBACH succeeds CROKER or SHEEHAN. But it is equally true that another revolution is sure to follow, and that the boss is never so near his fall as when his power seems the greatest.

DISTURBING NATURE'S BALANCE.

The great and growing cost of the attempts in Massachusetts to exterminate the gypsy moth shows how serious may be the consequences of a disturbance of "the balance of nature" by the introduction of foreign insects or animals. A few of these moths were imported some years ago by an entomologist residing near Boston. Several of the captives escaped from custody, and the State has spent $450,000 in the last four years in a vain attempt to exterminate their descendants. It is now estimated that at least $1,575,000 will be required, and that the appropriation for five years to come should be $200,000 per annum. On the other hand, a perpetual appropriation of $100,000 per annum would serve to confine the moths to the district in which they are now found.

The problem resembles that which has taxed the resources of the Australian colonies since the progeny of half a dozen rabbits, imported from England, became so numerous that the maintenance of agricultural industries was menaced by their depredations. Australia has expended millions in rabbit-proof fences and in devices for killing off the rabbits. But, although bacteriologists have endeavored to remove them by disseminating the germs of fatal disease, the colonists have thus far been able to do no more than hold the animals in check.

In Florida several rivers have recently become choked by the rapid growth of a kind of hyacinth imported a few years ago, and considerable expenditures will be required to keep the streams open for navigation. An imported insect called the black scale menaced the fruit industry in California until the State procured from Australia and introduced in the orchards a little beetle which ate the obnoxious insects and thus brought relief. These and other instances which might be cited show that the utmost caution should be observed with respect to the introduction into any country of insects or plants for which nature has made no preparation there, and the growth of which may not be restrained by natural enemies and checks with which they must contend in the countries from which they are brought.

The opponents of the Loud Postal Reform bill made a bad mistake in letting "Coin" HARVEY appear as their champion. A man who is reported to have made a fortune out of the sale of a book full of errors and misrepresentations and advocating practical repudiation is naturally in favor of having his freight bills paid by the people of the United States, but his demand does not add to the chances that the reform bill will be defeated.

Mr. OLCOTT's bill for civil service examinations in his office is said to provide for a board appointed by himself. This is a bad precedent. The appointing officer is the one who is under the greatest pressure to make the examinations lax. GRUBER is delighted with the idea.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Why do so many papers," gravely asks one published in Boston, "speak of the Secretary of State as 'the Premier?'" Then it enters into an elaborate, accurate, and conclusive demonstration of the fact that the Secretary is not a Premier, but gives no space at all to revealing what journals, except in fun, ever were guilty of the mistake.

—San Francisco is soon to have the largest plant in the world for disposing of city refuse by fire. The building will be of brick and iron, with a huge chimney 250 feet high for its most striking feature. There are to be thirty-two furnaces, with a combined capacity for reducing to ashes 400 tons a day of material gathered by the municipal scavengers. The plant is to be constructed, operated, and owned by a private corporation, a fact which shows that San Francisco, while making a commendable effort to keep up with the times, has not taken quite the right way to do so.

—Charleston, S. C., was once noted for the number, size, and beauty of the shade trees that lined the city streets, but a series of calamities, beginning with the cyclone of 1885, and including the earthquake of the following year and several subsequent severe storms, destroyed a great many of the choicest of municipal ornaments. For the last four years, however, the people of the city have been making energetic efforts to replace the trees. In that time a commission, appointed by the Common Council, has planted over a thousand trees, and now, at least as regards numbers, the city's losses of this kind have been more than made up. Most of the new trees are Carolina poplars, which grow rapidly, give a dense shade, and are not subject to the attacks of insects. The other favorites are Darlington oaks and Norway and silver maples.

—The Massachusetts Commissioners of Fisheries and Game report that the propagation and distribution of Mongolian pheasants has been successfully carried on during the past season at the State aviaries. Something over 200 chicks, which had been allowed their freedom in the large inclosure, were trapped in October and put in a covered corral 28 by 60 feet in area. This proved too small for so many birds, and there was a small loss, the stronger birds maltreating the weaker ones. This will be obviated next year by sending the birds out as soon as they are trapped. A few birds were distributed last year to responsible persons, with the understanding that they were to breed and turn them out in their respective localities. Only three were successful in raising birds, but they are confident that past experience will lead to success in the future, and that thus the ruffed grouse, which are rapidly nearing extermination, will be replaced.

—A severe lecture on the wicked course of American journalists in expressing sympathy for the Cuban insurgents appears in Le Figaro of Paris, and warning is kindly given that something terrible will happen to us if we do not cease to mention rebel victories. It seems that the task of inundating Europe with false news about Cuba has been undertaken here, and that an insulting confidence in the credulity of Frenchmen and Englishmen is shown in accomplishing it. Especially sinful is the course of the United States papers in declaring that Spain might permit this country to mediate between her and her revolted children, and that she may express regret for having destroyed property belonging to Americans. "On what theory," asks Le Figaro, "does Spain owe any excuses to the United States? Is it because she has been treacherously attacked, and her most sacred rights violated? As a matter of fact, the excuses were due to Spain, not from her, and, furthermore, they have been offered in the shape of a pretended effort to punish the sending of men, provisions, and arms to the insurgents." After this able statement of the case, Le Figaro sums up as follows: "We are forced to repeat with emphasis: The Government at Washington has no right whatever to meddle with Cuban affairs, and if mediation between Spain and the colonists ever becomes necessary, that Government is the very last from which Spain would ask good offices of this sort." The article ends with a bit of advice: "To send a lot of ducks (canards) flying across two continents may be a pleasant occupation for people of a certain sort, but it will be prudent for them to refrain from passing the point where they will cease to be ridiculous and become something else." Evidently, if American duck fanciers are wise, they will keep their birds at home.

PERSONAL.

—Despite her great age, Queen VICTORIA's old yacht, the Victoria and Albert, has had few commanders. Captain the Hon. JOSEPH DENMAN was transferred from the old royal yacht to her in 1855. The Prince of LEININGEN was her Captain from 1863 to 1876, and Rear Admiral FULLERTON has had the uninterrupted command during the past twelve years, although it is unusual for an officer to remain in the royal yacht after attaining flag rank.

—A woman astrologer, Mme. FANNY NELSON, who lives on East Eagle Street, in Buffalo, has on her mantelpiece three vases—"they cost $50, and not a penny less"—which, she affirms by all the planets, were given to her by THOMAS COLLIER PLATT to show his appreciation of the skill with which she cast his "horoscope." When this mystical operation was performed, or what the stars had to say about the statesman's future, she does not reveal.

—A sensation has been created at Chicago by some remarks made last week at one of the union revival meetings now going on in Association Hall. The speaker was a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Dr. E. JOHNSTON MYERS. "Not one of the model prayers in the Bible," he said, "is half so long as were those to which I listened here yesterday." These words instantly attracted startled attention, and it became painfully close as the doctor went on. "I don't believe any long prayer ever came from a burdened heart. Personally I received nothing from yesterday's meeting, nor do I know of anything definite which was accomplished." By this time everybody present had remembered that the meeting to which the speaker referred was conducted by Dr. A. C. HIRST of the Centenary Methodist Church, and it needed only the assurance, which Dr. MYERS proceeded to give, that he did not believe in "prayers made for the purpose of giving both GOD and man a great deal of information" to produce a silence which was almost audible. The address concluded thus: "Sentence prayers and one-minute testimonies are what we want. Let us pray for the power of the Holy Ghost and for nothing else. Don't pray for comfort or peace or food or raiment. Don't bring in long missionary reports. They are out of place. Let us pray for one definite thing and see if we get it." The Chicago paper which reports this episode says it was evident from the length of some of the prayers that followed and from the efforts to work in theological preludes to the "testimonies" that most of the audience were not in harmony with the ideas they had heard.

—RICHARD MANSFIELD has explained to a Baltimore reporter the secret of his remarkable speeches before the curtain and of his comments to interviewers on the achievements of himself and other actors. "I have been a joker all my life," he said, "and I suppose I shall continue to have my joke until the final curtain falls. That is why I begin to chaff a man when he comes and asks me: 'Mr. MANSFIELD, what do you think of art?' I see he can be gulled and wants to be gulled; so I say that since the days of GARRICK there have been no actors except myself. It's all pure chaff, you know. I am simply having fun at his expense. But he doesn't see it. Then he says to me: 'Mr. MANSFIELD, what do you think of IRVING?' Now, it is never courteous in our profession for one actor to comment on another, and I do not want to be guilty of a breach of manners. So I give him a grandiloquent wave of my hand and say, in deep, impressive tones: 'Oh, we never speak of IRVING, you know.' And this ass absolutely swallows every bit of it." As regards the curtain speeches, Mr. MANSFIELD said: "I do not see why I should not be allowed to make pleasantries with my audience when their number is not large. It seems to me that the joke is on me, because the people will not pay to come and see me, and not an intimation that the people of that particular city do not appreciate dramatic art. Yet, when I made some such light remark in a speech before the curtain at Atlanta, it was announced to the world that Mr. MANSFIELD had insulted the intelligence of Atlanta in a most intemperate and uncalled-for speech. That was another of my jokes which was taken seriously. There are many dramatic critics who are enemies of mine, for what reason I know not, unless they are the friends of some person or other who has been discharged from my company for incompetency or disagreeableness, or unless they have been told, and are willing to believe without meeting me, that Mr. MANSFIELD is a snob, a brute, and a villain. Men of this type take these jesting statements of mine and twist them until they are positively appalling."

—A long list of well-known names was signed to the letter requesting HERBERT SPENCER to sit for a portrait, to be placed in one of the National collections of England in commemoration of the completion of his great work, "The System of Synthetic Philosophy." Among them are those of men representing all branches of art, science, and literature, including ALEXANDER BAIN, FRANCIS GALTON, W. E. H. LECKY, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, JAMES MARTINEAU, JOHN MORLEY, Lord RAYLEIGH, ALFRED R. WALLACE, ANDREW LANG, FREDERIC HARRISON, and Sir WALTER BESANT. Among other things, the letter of invitation says: "Not all of us agreeing in equal measure with the conclusions of your work we are all at one in our estimate of the great intellectual powers it exhibits, and of the immense effect it has produced in the history of thought; nor are we less impressed by the high moral qualities which have enabled you to concentrate those powers for so many years upon a purpose worthy of them, and, in spite of all obstacles, to carry out so vast a design." In replying, Mr. SPENCER writes: "Eight years ago, to the inquiry whether I would sit for a subscription portrait, to be painted by MILLAIS, I replied negatively, assigning the reasons that the raising of funds to pay the costs of conferring marks of approbation had grown into an abuse; that the moral coercion under which contributions were in many cases obtained was repugnant to me, and that I objected to have my known and unknown friends asked to tax themselves to the required extent. These reasons survived, and, swayed by them, I recently sent a copy of the letter in which they had been stated to the gentleman with whom the proposal now made originated, thinking thereby to prevent further trouble. I was unaware to how large an extent the proposal had been adopted, and how distinguished were the numerous gentlemen who had given it their support. I now find myself obliged either inconsistently to waive my objection, or else rudely to slight the cordially expressed feelings and wishes of so many whose positions and achievements command my great respect. Between the alternatives there seems to be practically no choice. I am compelled to yield to the request made in so sympathetic a manner by signatories so eminent, and at the same time must express to them through you my full sense of the honor done me." The portrait is to be painted by HUBERT HERKOMER.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are still living in Connecticut twenty-four daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. They are enough to make a small society all by themselves.

* * *

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld now pleads the hard times as his explanation of giving up a projected tour of travel, intended to occupy two or three years, and settling down in La Salle Avenue, Chicago, to look after his business affairs.

* * *

The police of Philadelphia made 58,072 arrests last year, and recovered stolen property valued at $142,760. In the past ten years they have made 539,986 arrests, and recovered $1,365,352 worth of stolen property.

* * *

A vagrant seven feet in height was arrested in Chicago the other day and fined $15 by a Judge who looked up at him and intimated that he was too big to be guilty of acting as if he thought labor was fit only for other people and dray horses.

* * *

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston, at its dinner one night last week strongly favored a suggestion thrown out by President Tucker that an especial need of the college is an alumni memorial hall, to cost $50,000. At least 500 graduates of the college fought on the Union side in the war of the rebellion.

* * *

Mrs. Anne B. Jeffers, who was appointed State Librarian of Maryland a year ago, with some misgivings on the part of some of the State authorities, has discharged the duties of her office with such intelligence and success as to win the admiration of those who were reluctant to see a woman appointed to the office.

* * *

The Chicago Board of Education has forbidden that any of the city schools shall hereafter be named for a living person. The matter has been discussed for some time past, and was brought to a climax by the fact that one of the city schools now bears the name of the President of a bank which recently failed.

* * *

The Vice President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, announcing at a meeting last week the death of two resident members of the society, spoke of the Hon. Henry L. Pierce as "a merchant with a conscience, a sagacious legislator, a bountiful giver," and of Gen. F. A. Walker as a "soldier, teacher, administrator, eager for good in public labors, adviser in many spheres."

* * *

The Legislature of South Carolina last year made the anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's birth, Jan. 19, a legal holiday—the first and only time in the history of the State that any man's memory has been thus honored. "Closed schools and closed banks," The Charleston News and Courier says, "speak to all ages and classes, and the meaning of it all must tell of the good and great Southerner whom the State holds up as an inspiration to her children."

* * *

The Board of Registration in Medicine in Massachusetts received 508 applications last year, and granted 452, it having made its examination, it reports to the Governor, as practical as possible, free from technicalities and catch-questions, the object being "to test the qualifications of the candidates as practitioners of medicine." The board advises that the registration fee be increased to $20, to defray the expense of prosecuting violators of the law.

* * *

Willie Camp, a crippled thirteen-year-old Chicago newsboy, who lost both legs by falling under a street car three years ago, has just inherited from his father a farm close by Seattle, Washington, and other property, valued in all at $40,000. The father was divorced from the boy's mother ten years ago, but still fondly remembered his little boy. The boy says he is glad he doesn't have to sell papers any more, and he is going to give all the other fellows a big dinner before he and his mother return to Washington.

What Indeed?

From The Boston Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks that the Boston papers placed too little emphasis upon the distressing fact that at the first meeting of our new School Board the twenty-four members cast twenty-five votes. But what can be said?

BERLIN'S SOCIAL SEASON

THE LAST WEEK ONE OF CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Ambassador Uhl's Reception to the Members of Court Society Was a Magnificent Function.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Berlin season is now in full swing, and the last week has been one of almost incessant festivity. The reception given to the members of Court society at the United States Embassy last Monday by Ambassador Uhl was a magnificent function. The Ambassador's saloons were resplendent with gorgeous uniforms, and the exquisite costumes of bejeweled ladies, whose diamonds presented a most dazzling effect.

Ambassador Uhl stood in the library, and was supported on either side by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. G. Squiers, respectively first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German Court, Herr von Usedoni, assisted by Major von Tempski and Court Chamberlain von Cabrera, presented the diplomats to the Court officials. When the ladies were presented Ambassador Uhl advanced several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests, Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining saloon, where Mrs. Uhl awaited them. Mrs. Uhl had for her supporters her daughters, Lucy and Alice, the former of whom was recently married to Prof. Guy Thompson of Yale University. Countess von Schwanenfeld presented the ladies to Mrs. Uhl, and Masters of Ceremonies Count von Kanitz and Baron von Roeder presented the gentlemen. The guests in attendance included all of the foreign Ambassadors, with their wives, the leading members of the foreign Embassies, the leading officials of the Foreign Office, Minister of the Interior von der Recke von der Horst, Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works; Gen. von Gossler, Minister of War; Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury; Count von Eulenberg, Count von Wedel, Prince and Princess Radziwill, and a number of military chiefs.

Following the reception at the American Embassy came Count von Wedel's "Polterabend," (nuptial eve,) given upon the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Count Johann von Bismarck-Bohlen of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Emperor was present at the wedding dinner and presented the bride with a costly porcelain table.

On Tuesday there was a reception at the French Embassy similar to that given by Ambassador Uhl, and there was also a ball at the Austrian Embassy, followed by a dinner at the English Embassy, besides a number of aristocratic balls and other functions during the week.

The Court Marshal's programme of festivities during the carnival period opened with the coronation and orders fêtes of today. To-morrow will be the festival day of the Black Eagle Order, which will bring together as notable an assemblage of royalties, high military and other dignitaries, as Germany can produce. On Wednesday there will be the grand Court held by their imperial Majesties in the Royal Castle, and on the Kaiser's birthday, Jan. 27, there will be a reception at the Royal Castle, followed by a banquet and gala opera performance at the Royal Theatre. On Wednesday, Feb. 3, the Kaiser and Kaiserin will give a grand ball in the castle. On Feb. 10 their Majesties' private ball will take place.

The popular subscription ball is fixed for Feb. 17 in the Royal Opera House. On the following Wednesday another private ball will be given at the castle, and on March 2 a grand masked ball will be given, with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin propose to conclude their Berlin season. There is also to be an unusual stream of aristocratic private functions. Many well-known princely families who were absentees last season owing to discord with the Kaiser or his entourage, have reappeared, and Berlin Court tradesmen are rejoicing thereat.

NO COERCION IN TURKEY.

The Sultan to Have Time to Institute the Proposed Reforms.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Under instructions from the Foreign Office, Baron Saurma von Jeitsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, throughout the series of ambassadorial conferences held in Constantinople, which are now about to terminate, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms proposed by M. Nelidoff, Baron Saurma has taken no prominent part. M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currie, respectively French and British Ambassadors, are understood to have obtained some important amendments to the Russian proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments.

The English and Italian Ambassadors advocated a distinct plan of armed enforcement of the decisions of the powers, and argued that the presentation of the reform projects to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the powers were prepared to enforce them by sea and land. The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quarters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Ambassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations, designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and also to overawe the Moslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre. To any consideration of coercion, Baron Saurma took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms, and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with.

M. Nelidoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature, and that the Sultan must have time in which to act. On this point of time communications are proceeding between the powers. The English Government, which appears to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russia agree to act with England, is negotiating directly with St. Petersburg and Paris. It is known here that under no circumstances will Russia assent to any form of armed interference until the Spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice, and the roads, railways, and rivers in Southern Russia in good condition. It is a Winter of most unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being as warm as in early Spring at Odessa, and navigation with Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open. But it is no part of the present Russian policy to permit a concerted armed intervention in Turkey. The Sultan will get time and take it.

The Pope on Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the Pope expressed the utmost satisfaction upon hearing of the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. He said he had hoped that the Papacy would be the permanent tribunal of arbitration for all nations, but was glad that the principle of arbitration had been adopted by Great Britain and America.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The City Elders and Aldermen of Berlin will celebrate the Kaiser's birthday on Jan. 27 by a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the Rathhaus.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The imperial decree dissolving the Austrian Reichsrath is likely to be issued on the 31st inst., the general elections to occur about the 15th of March, and the new Reichsrath to assemble the first week in May.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which arrived off this port to-day from New York, was prevented from communicating with the shore, owing to a gale, and she therefore proceeded for Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Hamburg states that the report that the steamer Albano went ashore yesterday at Blankenese, on the River Elbe, and was full of water, was an error. The dispatch further states that the steamer Dartmoor, (British,) Capt. Nairn, from Hamburg for Norfolk, collided with and sank the steamer Abana, (British,) Capt. Fortman, from Hamburg for Boston, at Blankenese yesterday. The Dartmoor was not damaged.

MOUNT ACONCAGUA CLIMBED.

The Summit Reached by the Swiss Guide Zurbriggen.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle has a dispatch from Mendoza, Argentine Republic, stating that Zurbriggen, the Swiss mountain guide, who is accompanying the Fitzgerald expedition, which went to South America for the purpose of ascending Mount Aconcagua, in the Andes, reached the summit of that mountain on Thursday last. This is a feat never before accomplished.

The height of the mountain is stated in the dispatch to be 24,000 feet above the level of the sea, but, according to Prof. Guyot, its altitude is 22,422 feet. Aconcagua is, however, the highest mountain in the Western hemisphere, and there are only eight other mountains in the world that exceed it in altitude.

Going to the Queen's Jubilee.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The number of German royalties who are already booked for attendance at the Queen's jubilee in England includes a large list of names figuring in the Almanach de Gotha. It is in consonance with the expressed desire of the Empress Frederick and the Kaiser that there shall be the fullest attendance of Queen Victoria's German relatives. The three eldest of the imperial Princes will go with the Kaiser. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania, with others of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family; Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt, and some of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz family will attend the celebration. The Czar, with the Czarina, if her health permits, and several Princes of Denmark, will take part in the London festivities, but the Emperor of Austria will not be present.

SMITH'S NOSE BROKEN.

Murderously Attacked by a Man at Somerville, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17.—"Fred" Smith, assistant trainer of the two great pacers John R. Gentry and Robert J., was murderously assaulted at his apartments in the stables of Lewis G. Tewksbury at this place at an early hour this morning by George Castler, manager of the Alfred De Cardova Stock Farm.

Castler applied to a local Justice at midnight for a warrant for the arrest of Smith, who, he alleged, had behaved improperly with his wife. The Justice refused to issue the warrant, as Castler had not sufficient proof of the man's guilt, and Castler, accompanied by his father-in-law, then went to Smith's apartments.

Castler, who is a man of phenomenal strength, broke Smith's nose with a single blow. He then grasped him by the throat and continued his assault with terrible effect, and would have killed his victim but for the timely interference of the stablemen.

Smith escaped to a neighboring stable, where he concealed himself in a hay mow. When discovered by his friends, he was in a pitiable condition. Castler was still searching for him. Smith's friends dressed his wounds and hurried him out of town in a closed carriage.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses to be Busy Chiefly with Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Appropriation bills will demand attention in the Senate this week. The Army bill has been reported, and the Military Academy and Legislative bills will be reported from the committee to-morrow.

Senator Morgan probably will address the Senate to-morrow on his bill for the appointment of a Board of Government Trustees, to operate the Pacific Roads until the Government's claim shall be liquidated.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill, in accordance with the decision of the Republican steering committee, will be made the unfinished business Monday. The proposition to guarantee the canal bonds will be antagonized by Messrs. Turpie, Vest, Teller, and others.

There is no indication of any intention to call up the Cameron Cuban resolution. The utterances of Mr. Sherman on this subject since the formal announcement of his acceptance of the State Department portfolio are looked upon by his associates as a request from the incoming Administration that nothing should be done pending its accession to power. Several influential Senators who previously were regarded as "jingoes," since their visit to Canton have become very conservative, and no one on the Republican side of the chamber is now urging action of any kind with respect to the war in Cuba.

The extradition treaties between the United States and the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic probably will be disposed of this week.

In the House of Representatives no programme of business has been arranged, except that a Virginia contested election case will be considered. It is the expectation of the members of the Committee on Rules that in the course of the week the Agricultural and Indian Appropriation bills will be considered.

FREE ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Some Arguments Presented by Its Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Platt's special committee charged with the investigation of the question of the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts has had the subject under consideration for several weeks and has taken a very large amount of testimony. Some important information bearing upon the subject has just come to the attention of the committee.

It has been learned that a movement is on foot in France to abolish the tax on alcohol for all uses except alcoholic beverages. France is moved to this by the effect of the liberal laws of Germany, which have resulted in an enormous increase of her foreign commerce in articles in which alcohol is a factor. Supplementary to this comes a presentation to members of the committee of the fact that if the use of alcohol in the arts were as large, in proportion to the entire consumption of distilled spirits in this country as in Germany, it would increase this consumption in the United States from its present amount of about 8,000,000 gallons to 100,000,000 gallons. This would, members of the committee say, make a market for 30,000,000 bushels more of corn than can now be sold.

Discussing the question yesterday, one of the members of the committee said the only reason the United States does not now use more alcohol in the arts is the "absurd and outrageous tax of over 1,000 per cent." It is claimed by those members of the committee who favor free alcohol that inasmuch as the United States has twice as many people as Germany, and as their consuming power is much greater per capita, this 30,000,000 bushels of corn would, under untaxed alcohol used in the arts, rapidly increase to double that amount. The chances for expansion, they say, in this direction are practically limitless, and so this question virtually touches the great corn belt of the country.

From what members of the committee have said it is believed a report favorable to free alcohol in the arts and sciences will be made to the Senate in connection with the tariff bill that will be presented for the consideration of the next Congress, or possibly as an independent measure.

The Cinderella Cotillion.

The second cotillion of the "Cinderella Dances" was held Saturday evening at Dodworth's. The attendance was large, owing to the increasing interest manifested in these early evening meetings. A very novel figure was introduced, the dancers pairing off and going through the dance, combining the flags of all nations, making a very pretty effect. Frederic Andreos led, assisted by Edward Bleecker Ripsom. Among those present were: Miss Blair, Miss Mamie Bacon, Miss Childs, Miss Tuck, Miss Clyde, Miss Edith Conde, Miss de Forest, Miss Dunham, the Misses Holmes, Miss Hatch, the Misses Mason, Miss Mount, Miss Parke, Miss Pinkus, Miss Sewell, Miss Tigman, Miss Bessie Stokes, Miss Van Brunt, Miss Watson, Miss Williams, Miss Welsh, Miss Laura Sproker, Miss Schlemmer, Miss Dininney, Miss Overbaugh, and Miss Julia Livingston.

THREE WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Victims of the Railroad Collision Near Skillman, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—The three railroad men most severely hurt in the collision Saturday night between a Philadelphia and Reading local train and the Royal Blue express of the Baltimore and Ohio Road were in a very critical condition to-night in the Muhlenberg Hospital here.

Malon Dickerson, forty years old, of 81 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, the baggagemaster on the Philadelphia and Reading train, probably will die.

Charles A. Clapp, forty years old, of 194 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, the engineer of the Royal Blue train, who was badly scalded, may recover, but it is feared he cannot survive his injuries.

George Behl, twenty-three years old, of Bound Brook, fireman of the local train, suffers from concussion of the brain, and is in a state of semi-consciousness.

None of the three has talked much of the accident since their arrival at the hospital at 11 o'clock last evening. Dickerson made a remark indicating that he thought the Royal Blue trainmen were to blame.

Engineer William Ashton of the local train is at his home, in Bound Brook. It is believed he will recover.

Garret Quick, the fireman of the Royal Blue train, is suffering from bruises, and probably internal injuries. His condition to-night indicates that he will recover.

No official investigation has been made of the accident. The railroad men of each road think that the other road's crew were at fault.

The local train left Bound Brook on time and was running very fast, when at the crossing near Hopewell it struck the carriage in which Asher Snook and George Coleman, farmers of Woodsville, had driven upon the track. The flagman says he warned them, but they disregarded him or did not see or hear him. Both died within two or three minutes. The horses were killed and the wagon was broken into fragments. The accident delayed the train fifteen minutes. When it started it was less than a minute ahead of the Royal Blue express. The train hurried along to reach the siding near Skillman and let the express pass. It gained the switch all right, but the train did not stop when steam was shut off and the brakes applied. It is believed the brakes did not work as they ought, and to the dismay of the railroad men and passengers the train continued until the locomotive and tender were on the main track.

The Royal Blue locomotive struck the mail car and made it a complete wreck. The mail car was cut in two. The locomotive was derailed and fell over the wreck of the mail car. The impact was tremendous. Engineer Clapp of the Royal Blue train saw the local take the siding, and was going at full speed. When the locomotive of the local train crossed upon his track he reversed his engine and put on the brakes, but the distance was too short. Engineer Clapp and Fireman Quick fell among the débris of the mail car. Steam escaped in a great volume from the wrecked locomotive, enveloping the engineer and fireman before they could extricate themselves. They were able to crawl out of the wreck.

Fireman Behl of the local train was hurled from his cab. Engineer Ashton was bruised by being thrown against the boiler. He held his place in the cab and stopped the engine.

CHANGES IN TEACHERS.

Superintendent Jasper Makes Comments Upon Prof. Bamberger's Ideas.

Prof. Bamberger, for the last six years Superintendent of the Jewish Training School at Chicago, and formerly head of a similar institution in this city, after a study of the educational systems of the different countries of Europe, has just made two suggestions to the educational authorities of Chicago.

The first of them is: "Every teacher should remain with her pupils for at least two years, and it would be better if the pupils could have the same teacher for four years, taking them from the lowest grade in the primary and continuing with them until they are ready to pass into the grammar grade." The other suggestion relates to the holding of frequent meetings of parents and teachers in each school.

City Superintendent of Schools Jasper does not indorse Prof. Bamberger's ideas. "We might carry the first one out," he said, "if the millennium had arrived. If the teachers were perfect, the Principals without faults, and the Superintendents and members of the Board of Education angelic in their temperament, the scheme would work—that is, if we could persuade the children to behave. It might even be tried if all the teachers were equally excellent and efficient.

"In the New York schools, teachers are frequently promoted with their classes, but we find, as a general thing, that the pupil advances just as rapidly under a new teacher as when under the same teacher for two or more terms. Transferring children is often necessary for discipline. A child gets used to a teacher and takes advantage of his or her idiosyncrasies in one term. It is much more likely that a child will do so with three or four years' experience of the teacher. No, I do not believe we will adopt Mr. Bamberger's scheme yet a while. We'll wait for the millennium.

"The meeting of the parents and teachers is not a new idea. In many of our schools, notably in Miss Richman's, a regular day is set aside for the reception of the scholars' parents, and many good suggestions have resulted."

BIG MOUNTIAN SLIDE.

A Flume Two and a Half Miles Long Down the Side of Old Whiteface.

One of the longest mountain flumes yet constructed in this country will soon be completed in the Adirondacks. It is for the purpose of tapping the rich and heretofore inaccessible spruce forest on the tall peak commonly known as "Old Whiteface." This mountain lies just north of Lake Placid, and is more than 5,000 feet high. So steep is the side of "Old Whiteface" that until the present season no lumberman has attempted to cut timber there. A wood-pulp company of Ausable Forks decided to begin operations this Winter on a large scale.

Several hundred men are now employed making a slide two and a half miles long from the mountain side to the Ausable River, below the big falls in Wilmington Notch. This slide, or flume, is three feet wide and three feet deep, and is constructed of two-inch plank supported on a wooden trestle which in some places is nearly 100 feet high. Several ravines of great depth are thus spanned. The outlet of the flume is fifty feet above the high-water mark of the Ausable River, and at a place where the river is very deep.

A current of water is passed through the flume by diverting Whiteface Brook from its natural channel, and the incline of the flume gives the flowing water an irresistible impetus. Sticks of spruce timber measuring about 18 inches in diameter are put in all along the line for a mile down the mountain. A heavy stick started at or near the head of the flume will reach the river in seven and one-half minutes. Many Adirondack tourists who have enjoyed the climb to the top of "Old Whiteface" will doubtless hear with regret of this prospective denudation of one of the most picturesque features of the North Woods.

Sinclair Ran Against a Post.

George Sinclair, a vagrant, nineteen years old, while begging on the Bowery yesterday, saw Policeman Kennedy of the Mulberry Street squad approaching and started to run away. He was watching the policeman instead of looking where he was going, and he ran full speed against the lamp post at the corner of Spring Street. He was picked up unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned. Surgeon Maloney of St. Vincent's Hospital, the police say, refused to take him to the hospital, although he diagnosed his injuries as a possible fracture of the skull. Another ambulance was called and the lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SERMONS ON THE TREATY

MINISTERS CHOOSE ARBITRATION FOR A THEME.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Speaks on "Humanity's Interest in Our Arbitration Treaty"—Madison C. Peters Praises It.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning addressed his congregation on "Humanity's Interest in Our Arbitration Treaty."

"Of all the significant developments of the close of our century," said the Rev. Dr. Newton, "omening a new and brighter era before mankind, none is more significant than the political alliance now contemplated between Great Britain and the United States. The treaty now pending before the Senate providing for international arbitration between these two countries is an event the beneficent effects of which, if consummated, can scarcely be exaggerated. No achievement of this wonderful century is more momentous than this proposed action.

"The significance of this treaty for the two great countries is palpable. We recently narrowly escaped a war which would have been the most wicked imaginable, a war setting back civilization and endangering the deepest interests of mankind. That danger has been happily averted. Other dangers of a similar nature will arise in the future, unless guarded against by some such provision as that now proposed. Had such a treaty been in force a year ago, the war scare of '96, with its tremendous financial losses to the country, would have been prevented.

"It was the second thought which saved us from a wicked war. It was the sober second thought of both peoples that saved us from a conflict between the two great countries over the Alabama dispute. We must make sure that under no possible emergencies, rampant jingoism can plunge these two countries into war before conscience can be aroused and reason given time to work upon the problem. This is precisely the benefit of the proposed arbitration treaty."

Dr. Newton said that, while it was true that the time of the treaty was limited, and after five years might be discontinued with a twelve months' notice, it secured both countries from the quick blow which might follow the sudden rising of some angry passion in that time.

"This treaty," continued the speaker, "is therefore the beginning of the end of war between the Anglo-Saxon races of the earth. It concludes the era in which the mother nation and the daughter nation, who together hold the destinies of humanity in their hands, shall settle their differences at the point of the sword. The old ideals of militarism will begin to fade in the minds of these two great peoples. The new ideals of a peaceful civilization will strengthen within their souls. No greater stride has ever been taken by these two nations toward the realization of a Christian civilization than that now proposed in the arbitration treaty."

Dr. Newton thought that other nations would be affected by the treaty, and that it would prove a grand object lesson. It would lead, perhaps, to a great international alliance. Already the newspapers of the Old World were acclaiming the new treaty with an enthusiasm which showed the deeper undercurrents working toward peace. Indeed, the mere league of the two great nations would create a power in international relationships that of itself would be well-nigh sufficient to prevent most wars.

"Had not our papers been full during the last two or three days," said he, in conclusion, "of rumors of secret opposition to the treaty in Washington, who could have imagined it possible that there would be a moment's hesitancy in ratifying this beneficent treaty? With what glad and jubilant decision should our Senate have acted in such a momentous matter! What indignation must fill the souls of the earnest people of the land to-day over the spectacle of our highest representatives in Washington, faltering in their instant duty!

"I call upon you men of influence in your several spheres to use every means in your power to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon our hesitating Congress and Senate, to rebuke their indecision, to show their ignoble treatment of such a magnificent opportunity, to make sure that without a moment's further delay the greatest boon which the century has yielded to civilization may be secured for humanity."

TRIUMPH OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

Rev. Madison C. Peters on the Arbitration Treaty.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, last night touched on the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty in a prelude to his sermon. He said:

"The arbitration treaty between England and America is the most magnificent triumph of human progress, the crowning glory of the nineteenth century. It means that we have outlived the barbarous fancy that a question of right and wrong can be settled by gunnery. It is a proud achievement, worthy of the two Christian nations in the forefront of civilization. It means that politicians dare no longer endanger the peace of any country by appeals to passion or prejudice. The United States Senate will hardly ratify this high achievement of free, popular government. To spite the President, some Senators would throw us out of contact with the civilized world, hinder all pressing legislation, and postpone the era of business prosperity.

"Once we were dangerously near war, but good sense has triumphed, and out of this possible danger of a war we shall come into a long period of peace and prosperity. American honor will always be asserted. Every doctrine that is necessary to patriotism and our preservation as a Nation, will be asserted and maintained with a strength so calm, yet so serious, that it will impress every foreign power, so that there will never again be need for war."

SOME BOSTON RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Lorimer's Church Declares for the Arbitration Treaty.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Previous to the sermon of Dr. Lorimer, at Tremont Temple this morning, the congregation adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we urgently request all churches and religious societies to join in an appeal to the United States Senate respectfully entreating that an early hearing be given and an early decision reached confirming—with such modifications, if any, which, in the judgment of our representatives, public interest may demand—the treaty of arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this appeal be sent to the United States Senate, and that it be printed in the secular and religious press of this city.

Dr. Talmage on the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who succeeded Dr. Sunderland in the active pastorship of the Presidential Presbyterian Church in Washington, in his sermon this morning, referred to the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain, characterizing it as the mightiest, grandest movement for driving brutal war out of the earth. He said the men who on either side of the sea did most to effect that plan of arbitration have made themselves immortal. The eve of the present Administration of the United States Government has been honored with the gladdest event of eighteen centuries. All civilized nations will copy the sublime example. He implored the Senate to promptly ratify the treaty.

Mr. Cleveland was not present at the service.

The Meeks Murderer a Bandit.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 17.—A party of emigrants traveling from Missouri to Oklahoma were stopped by seven outlaws in the Creek Reservation and robbed of everything valuable, amounting to several thousand dollars. The leader of the gang was recognized by one of the Missourians as George Taylor, the escaped murderer of the Meeks family.

MORE MILLS START UP.

Increasing Activity in the Papermaking Business.

Well-informed representatives of the paper trade in this city say that the recent shutting down of two or three paper mills does not signify that the business situation is getting worse. On the contrary, it is asserted that where one factory has suspended at least three have started up within the past few weeks. The suspensions, too, are expected to be only temporary. From many quarters come encouraging reports of increasing activity in the paper manufacturing business. Several mills have started up during the past week.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney plant, in Watertown, Mass., has just resumed operations, after a short rest. The paper mill of Young & Humphrey, at Napanock, in this State, was started up a few days ago, and is running night and day. On the first day of this year the plant of the Hartland Paper Company, in Middleport, N. Y., which had been idle for several weeks, was set going with a full force of men. Three machines of the Haverhill Paper Company of Bradford, Mass., have been started, and are now running on full time, and the Eden Tissue Mills of Whippany, N. J., have lately been operating double time on their specialties in white tissue. Contractors have almost completed the rebuilding of the mill of Reynolds & Boyle, in Jersey City. A new and extensive strawboard plant, in the northern part of Ohio, is projected by G. H. Taylor and Henry Emmerling of Evansville, Ind. A satisfactory reorganization of the Deardorff Paper Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., is reported as likely within the next thirty days.

The Rogers Fibre Company plant, at Bogota, N. J., has been purchased by the recently organized Bogota Paper Company, of which Guilford Smith of South Windham, Conn., is President. New machinery has been added, and the mill, which has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, will start up at once. Within the next few days the mill of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, at Great Works, Me., will resume operations, having been equipped with a new steam plant. It is also reported that the Industrial Land Development Company, in Elwood, N. J., will soon be out of the hands of receivers, and will start up two paper mills and a sawmill, giving employment to several hundred hands.

The total exports of paper from the Port of New York for the week ended Jan. 13 amounted to $20,027. Consignments aggregating $5,732 were sent to Mexican ports; $1,853 worth to Antwerp, $6,412 to Sydney; $527 to London, $586 to Vera Cruz, $485 to Melbourne, and $538 to Puerto Rico ports. Within the past five years the yearly exports of American paper have increased from about $230,000 to more than $700,000. The sale of American machinery to foreign papermakers has also increased largely.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE COURT.

Another Adornment for the Acropolis at Morningside Heights.

Another addition to the architectural beauties of New York's acropolis, Morningside Heights, was yesterday announced by E. A. Darling, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of Columbia University. The new adornment is to be a magnificent entrance court to the university.

In all it will cost about $150,000, of which $25,000 is to be given by an alumnus whose name is withheld. Work will be commenced immediately, and the entire court finished, it is expected, by next Fall.

Though the Trustees of Columbia have had in mind, ever since the general ground plan of the site was laid out, an entrance which in splendor of style should be in keeping with the rest of the architecture within the inclosure, they have hesitated to expend such a large amount of money while they are still in need of buildings for educational purposes. Last Monday, however, at their regular monthly meeting a drawing was submitted to them, showing McKim, Mead & White's idea of what this court should be. At the same time the offer of the alumnus was made. It is believed that some time stipulation was put upon the gift. This probably, together with President Low's desire for a suitable approach to the library, hastened the action of the Trustees.

The main opening of this plaza, to be known as South Court, is on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Midway between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, beginning about 70 feet from each corner two retaining walls already stand. Between these sides the lower part of the court will begin. In fact, it is situated in the very spot occupied by the tent at the dedication ceremonies last May. A row of steps built of Haverstraw brick and Joliet stone, and extending the entire breadth of the court, will mount up from the street to an elevation of five feet and a depth of about twenty-five feet. Here the plaza will be placed. It will extend toward the library about 70 feet, whence the steps mounting to the library colonnade will rise. These steps, however, will not be as broad as the court. The retaining walls will encroach upon them about fifteen feet on either side.

Leading up to the college and university buildings, on the Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard fronts, respectively, will be two broad flights of steps.

The adornments of South Court will be few, but very classic and beautiful. At the top of the first row of steps a fence will be placed. This will be built of square marble columns of granite, surmounted by Grecian urns, placed about 15 feet apart. This is to be the gift of the alumnus. The plaza will be inlaid with Venetian tiles of blue, buff, and white. In the middle will be two pools and fountains, about 40 feet apart. On the steps mounting to the library a large piece of statuary, representing the motto of the university, will stand.

DISLIKE TO GO TO BROOKLYN.

The Journey to and from New York Is a Bugbear to Opera Singers.

"I had much rather take an opera troupe to Buffalo, or even Chicago, than to Brooklyn," said one of Maurice Grau's most active aides, a few days ago. "Nobody that has not had the actual experience can appreciate the difficulties of getting a dozen or more singers from New York to Brooklyn and back. In the first place the singers object because of the ride over the rough pavements. Of course, they turn up their noses at the elevated and the cable cars. They must go in carriages, and they do not want to be jolted, so I have to get coaches with pneumatic tires.

"The next and most violent objection is about crossing the bridge. Some of the ladies of our company are actually afraid that the bridge will break down. And if the bridge does not break down, the wind will blow so hard off the river that the singers are sure that they will catch cold. Finally the cobble stone pavements in Brooklyn make the short journey from the bridge to the Academy of Music so rough that, to use the words of one of our most robust male singers, 'it makes me lame for a week.'

"Not long ago, just before some of the members of our company were to give an evening performance in Brooklyn, a prominent singer sent for me and pleaded almost tearfully that I might arrange so that she could travel to Brooklyn and back by boat. She had been there once before, and the recollection of the carriage ride back after the performance lingered like a nightmare in her memory. I explained to her the impossibility of making the trip entirely by water, and it required the most persistent and eloquent coaxing to prevent her from becoming 'indisposed' on the night of the Brooklyn performance. As it was, I procured for her use the most luxurious carriage that I could find, and rode on the box seat both ways in order that she might feel that she and her maid were not without protection.

"In moving our opera singers over to Brooklyn from New York we usually start about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in order to provide against possible delays, and to give the singers a full hour's rest after they get there. Melba, as you probably have heard, attributes her recent cold to a draught in the Brooklyn music hall."

THE OPERA CONCERT.

Numbers by Huberman, Mme. Litvinne, and Signor Campanari.

A fine programme was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House concert, with Master Huberman, the boy violinist; Mme. Litvinne, M. Salignac, Signor Campanari, and M. Plançon as soloists. Anton Seidl conducted the orchestra.

That the orchestral pieces were rendered with the usual excellence goes without saying. M. Salignac sang the "Stances," by Flegier, but hardly did his subject justice. His voice sounded forced, especially in the upper register, and his intonation was poor. Signor Campanari, in his "Sei Vindicati Assai," by Meyerbeer, and his duo with M. Plançon, was very good. His rich voice and expression were fully up to the standard. Mme. Litvinne sang an air from "La Juive," and her phenomenally strong dramatic soprano was never heard to better advantage, if her Isolde be excepted.

Master Huberman played the "Ballade and Polonaise," by Vieuxtemps, and the "Faust Fantasie," by Wieniawski. His wonderful technique and the amount of feeling displayed gained him a shower of applause, and as encores he gave the "Träumerel," by Schumann, and Sarasate's Spanish dances. M. Plançon sang an air from "La Reine de Saba," by Gounod, and led the duo, "Il Puritani," by Bellini. In response to the generous applause he rendered the inevitable "Les Rameaux."

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN CORN.

Changed Conditions in the Imports of Maize into Ireland.

Newton B. Ashby, United States Consul at Dublin, Ireland, some time ago sent to the State Department in Washington, for the consideration of the Department of Agriculture, some data and suggestions relating to the use of American maize, or Indian corn, in foreign countries. Mr. Ashby said: "The difficulties in the way of the American maize trade are twofold; in the first place, maize, or Indian corn, is not as widely used by Europeans for feeding purposes as its value in the feed ration, considered in reference to comparative cost, merits. In the second place, our maize comes in competition with Danubian and Black Sea maize."

Figures were presented, showing that in 1894 the port of Dublin received by direct import nearly 2,000,000 hundredweight of maize, of which only 6½ per cent. was from the United States, although the maize from the American corn belt is generally acknowledged to be of better feeding value, pound for pound, than the Asiatic and European varieties. Mr. Ashby suggested that the difficulties of competition might be overcome by American millers in a large degree by preparing for foreign export a ration composed of a mixture of maize, oats, oil cake, and wheat. The British and Irish farmers, feeders, and dairymen, are more familiar with feeding stuffs in the form of cakes than by any other method.

Circulars containing Consul Ashby's figures and suggestions have been printed for general circulation by the section of foreign markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Several of them have come into the hands of members of the New York Produce Exchange, and have caused comment. The two enormous crops of corn in this country in 1895 and 1896 have caused such a radical increase in American exports of grain that, according to Produce Exchange experts, the foreign situation has entirely changed, so far as the consumption of maize from the United States is concerned.

"We are now feeding all Europe, Ireland included, with our corn," said a member of the Exchange. "In 1894 we had no corn crop to speak of, consequently very little went abroad. Since last Summer, however, we have been sending about 4,000,000 bushels each week to European ports. No corn goes direct from New York to Irish ports, but it goes there from Newport News and Baltimore in large quantities. When the figures for 1896 are published, it will probably be found that we now supply Dublin with much the largest proportion of her imported maize. There is no necessity of converting the maize into cakes in order to get the Irish farmers to take it, although I understand that the exportation of maize cakes is a growing industry."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Chevalier Louis Contencin.

Chevalier Louis Contencin, son of Count Louis Contencin of Venice, brother to the Baroness Sasali, ex-Consul General to the Two Sicilies, and one of the most prominent leaders of the Italians of New York, died at his residence, 161 East Eightieth Street, yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Last Friday he was attacked with severe chills, and Dr. Hanbold, the family physician, was summoned. Later Dr. Bryant and Dr. Janeway were called, and they pronounced the malady appendicitis.

Count Louis Contencin, father of the deceased man, was the holder of the family estates in Venice, and was for many years an attaché of the Italian Government. Baroness Casali also had large holdings in Venice. The Chevalier was born in Venice, Italy, in 1834, and he was given a collegiate education in his native city. He then entered the service of the Italian Government, and was stationed in this country as Chancellor. In 1854 he was appointed Consul General to the Two Sicilies. Through his official connections he was enabled to see the great future of the shipment of Italian products to this country, and at the expiration of his term as Consul General he returned to America and established a business as dealer in Mediterranean fruits at 126 Pearl Street, this city.

He was the founder of the Italian Immigration Society for the protection of immigrants, which consisted of a benevolent institution, a bureau for immigrants, and a school which prepared children for admission to the public schools. He was also the founder of the Italian Home and President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he served for six consecutive terms, his labors terminating two years ago. As President of the Chamber he was instrumental in having the duty reduced on foreign fruit, and the Italian Government, in recognition of these services and his many acts of charity toward Italians, created him Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

He was a member of the Petroleum, Maritime, and Boston Fruit and Produce Exchanges; Chicago Fruit League, Fruit Importers' and Fruit Buyers' Union, and an Honorary President of the United Italian Societies.

He was married to Eleanor Barden, daughter of Lawrence Barden, a New York merchant. Several years ago his wife died, leaving four daughters and two sons who survive their father. The funeral will be held at 10:30 Tuesday morning at St. John the Baptist's Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

William Elliott.

William Elliott, of the firm of Young & Elliott, dealers in seeds, died at his home, 149 West Seventy-first Street, Saturday morning, of enlargement of the liver. He was well known in business circles. Mr. Elliott was born Oct. 10, 1824, in Crailing, Roxburghshire, Scotland, where his early life was spent. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States, and soon after set up a small business in seeds on John Street, this city. A few years later he entered into partnership with Isaac H. Young, and the new firm took quarters on Cortlandt Street, adding an auctioneering department to their already extensive business. The firm has continued in business at this location since, selling consignments of seeds from all parts of the world.

For many years Mr. Elliott resided in New Brighton, S. I., where he took a very lively interest in local politics, although he never held public office. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Jane Carroll, daughter of a prominent New Brighton sea Captain. His widow, two daughters, and two sons survive him. He was a member of the Caledonian Club, charter member of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club, and influential in the Florists' Club.

Julius Waterman.

Julius Waterman, aged seventy-two years, a retired manufacturer, died yesterday morning at his home, 46 East Sixty-eighth Street. The c

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK
OF THE
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The property of the above-mentioned Railway Company having been purchased at foreclosure sale for account of the Committee of Reorganization, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock under the plan and agreement and modification is limited to and including January 20, 1897, after which date no deposits will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

New York, Jan. 15, 1897.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
CALVIN S. BRICE,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Committee.
A. H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Celluloid Stock.
N. Y. Air Brake Stock.
Hudson River Telephone Stock.
Michigan Penisular Car Com. Stock.
City Railway Bonds of New York.
New York Biscuit Bonds.
Pennsylvania Coal Stock.
Equitable Gas Stock.
American Surety Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873, for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It will require the intrusion of a grave obstacle to prevent the present week being an active one in Wall Street. It equally promises to be cheerful.

Of a sudden, sentiment has changed from apathy to confidence.

It would not be fair to suggest that at any time lately there has been general bearishness, though most of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange has been ranged on that side. Rather the situation has been that people who ordinarily trade in stocks held aloof, seeing nothing to attract them toward activity pending a change in National Administrations. Meantime holders of securities calmly held on, heedless of the croakers who, being short, were anxious to cover at a profit. This resulted in a standstill market.

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Wide-awake observers were informed of a state of busines facts far different from what bear oracles kept continually cackling, but on all sides was the feeling that it would be wisest to sit still and wait, at least, till this Congress or a special session of the next should do something definite in the settlement of Government revenue laws. This view was set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, with succinctness by Vice President Bond of the St. Paul Railroad Company.

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"It is not a question of the manner in which these matters are settled," says Mr. Bond. "It is their settlement that is needed."

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Apart from this presentation of the common sense position of the business interests of the country, there was significance in his review of trade conditions. Mr. Bond is an authority of consequence. He has exceptional opportunities for knowledge of what our business situation is, and he is no professional optimist. No man (especially as to Western business conditions) can command more attentive hearing, and therefore exceptional value is in his confident forecast.

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The views expressed by Mr. Bond are not different from those coming from other simflarly authoritative sources. A group of Wall Street speculators still dispute the facts developed and developing, but it is a group whose only gospel is its own murky imagination.

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What progress that group of professional disturbers made last week is significantly disclosed in the exbibit of net changes of one point or more in stocks last week, as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Manhattan	4⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	6⅝	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	National Lead	3
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf	1¼	Northern Pacific. pf.	1⅞
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Ore. R. & N. pf	2
A., T. & S. F. pf	1⅜	Pacific Mail	2
Brooklyn Union Gas	5	Pullman Car	5
Chicago Gas	4¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	1⅜	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	4⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	3⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	2¼	Standard R. & T.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅞	Southern Pacific	1
Consolidated Gas	5	Southern Ry. pf	2⅜
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4
General Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	2¼
Illinois Steel	8	Wabash pf	1¼
Iowa Central pf	1	Western Union	1⅜
Louisville & Nash	2⅞		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	1½	Met. Traction	1½
Central Pacific	1⅞	Nat. Starch 1st pf	4
Col., H. V. & Tol	1½	Union Pacific	1
Del., L. & West	2	Wheel. & L. E.	3¼
Laclede Gas	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	12⅝
Long Island	2½		

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	2
Ann Arbor 1st	1¾	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
A., C. & P. 1st	2½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	N. P. 3d c., t. r.	2
Brooklyn U. G. 5s	1½	N. P. & M. 1st, t. r.	1½
Canada Southern 1st	1	Northwest. st. 6s	2
Canada Southern 2d	1	Northw ext. 4s	1½
C. & O. 4½s	1⅞	N. P., in. 3s, w. i.	1⅜
C. & O. con.	1⅜	Ohio Southern 1st	3
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st con.	2½	O. S. L. & U. N. con, t. r.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	People's Gas Chi. 1st	2
C. & N. P. 1st	2	P., S. & L. E. 1st	2⅝
C., B. & Q. Den. Div. 4s	2	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1⅜
Detroit Gas 5s	2¼	R. & P. con	1¼
De Bardelben Con. H. I. 1st	1½	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1
Equit. Gas, Chi., 1st	2¼	St. L., W. & O. con.	1¼
Gen. Electric deb.	12	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1⅝
Georgia Pac. 1st	1	S. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1⅜
Int. & G. N. 1st	1⅛	St. L. Southw. 1st	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1	St. Paul gen. 4s, Station A	3
Long Island gen. 4s	9	St. Paul 1st g. 7s	1
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	St. P. 1st C. & M. R. 6s	3½
L. & N. unif. 4s	1¾	St. P. 1st Southw.	1
L. & N., N. & Mob. 2d	2⅝	Standard R. & T. 6s	1¼
L. & N., Pen. Div. 1st	1	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s	1
L. & W. 5s	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1½
M. & O. new 6s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Morris & Essex 1st	2	T., S. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	1⅛
N. Y., B. & M. B. con. 5s	3¼	West Shore 4s	1
N. Y., Lent. 1st c.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
N. P. con.	1¼		
N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., H. V. & T. 6s	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
D., M. & M. 1. g.	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Or. Imp. 1st	1		

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The following gives the highest and lowest and closing prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last Jan. 18, '96.
Adams Express	154	154	154	148
American Cotton Oil	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	17
American Cot. Oil pf	66¼	65	66¼	65½
American Spirits Mfg.	14	13½	13½	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	28½	29¾	..
Am. Sugar Refineries	117¼	111½	116¾	110⅝
Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	102¾	101	102¾	96¾
American Tobacco	79½	76	77¾	78
American Tobacco pf.	109½	103¼	103½	..
Ann Arbor	10	10	10	..
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	..
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé, all in paid	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	13¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf.	24¾	22⅞	24¾	22¾
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	17	14½	16	38
Bay State Gas	12	11¼	11¾	22¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19½	19	19	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	85	90	..
Canada Southern	45	44½	45	47⅝
Central Pacific	13½	13⅛	13½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	14½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76¼	71	76¼	73⅛
Chicago Gas	79⅝	74⅝	79⅛	65
Chicago Great Western	5	4⅝	5	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77	73⅛	76⅝	66¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	131	131	131	125⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅞	102¾	104¾	97
Chicago & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	145
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	70	66⅝	69⅞	63¾
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	29	27½	29	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	25¾	23	25	25¾
Col., H. V. & T. all in. pd.	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
Col., H. V. & T.	18	16	16⅞	17½
Consolidated Gas Co.	145	139¾	145	144¾
Delaware & Hudson	111½	110⅜	112⅜	124¾
Del., Lack. & West.	155	155	155	162½
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	42½	42½	42½	42¾
Des Moines & Fort D.	8¼	8¼	8¼	6⅝
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103⅜	102½	102½	..
Erie	15	14⅝	15	..
Erie 1st pf.	34	33	34	..
Erie 2d pf.	21	20	21	..
General Electric	35	32½	34¾	24⅞
Great Northern pf.	120	120	120	..
Illinois Central	96¼	92¾	93½	96
Illinois Steel Company	40	31¾	40	..
Iowa Central	8	7½	8	8
Iowa Central pf.	26	25½	26	27½
Laclede Gas	24¼	22½	23¼	19½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	68¾	67½	68	71
Lake Shore	153	152½	153	142½
Long Island	52½	52	52½	82
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	48¾	51½	43¼
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	¾	¾	¾	9¼
Manhattan Con.	92¾	87	92½	98⅝
Metropolitan Traction	100½	100	100	103
Mexican Central	8	8	8	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
Michigan Central	91	91	91	95¾
Minn. & St. Louis	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Minn. St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	78	74
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	43
Minnesota Iron	51	50	50	61
Mo., Kansas & Texas	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	10⅞
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	31½	29½	31⅜	24⅜
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	20¼	23¼	24
Mobile & Ohio	22½	21½	22	24
National Lead Co.	26	24	26	24
National Lead Co. pf.	90	87¾	90	85¼
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
New Jersey Central	102½	100½	102	97½
New York Central	94¼	93¼	94	97
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	14
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf.	25½	24	25½	24⅝
North American	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
Northern Pacific	14⅜	13	14⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf.	34⅝	32¾	34⅝	..
Ontario Mining	10⅝	10½	10⅝	9½
Ontario & Western	15¼	14½	15¼	13¼
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf.	41	39½	41	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	14⅞	14½	14½	..
Pacific Mail	26	24	26	25
P. & R., all in. pd.	27⅜	26⅝	27⅝	..
P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	51½	50	50	..
P. & R. 2d pf., W. I.	33¼	32½	33¼	..
P., C. C. St. L.	13½	12½	13½	15
Pull. Palace Car Co.	159½	154½	159¼	152
Quicksilver	1½	1½	1½	..
Rome, W. & O.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	6

States in the affairs of the whole world may be amply inferred from a review in the last issue of The London Statist, just received here. It is a labored article aiming to show that England was in a cheerful business shape, and that the English money market is in no danger of disturbance.

What it does show is chiefly that America is more a dominant factor than ever before. The Statist says:

"Much is often said of the importance of industry and manufactures, but agriculture is still, what it has been from the earliest times, far and away the most important of all human occupations, and the needs of agriculture exercise more influence upon the money market of even the most advanced country than all other influences put together in ordinary times. It happens that the great prosperous countries lie in the Northern Hemisphere, and it further happens that the harvesting and marketing of the crops have by far a more important influence on the money market than the sowing.

"Toward the end of July, or early in August, there begins to be felt a gradual reduction of the supply of loanable capital in the great banking centres of the world. In September the reduction becomes so marked that it often causes extreme tightness in the United States. In October it is most felt in Germany, toward the end of that month and early in November it is felt in France, and we ourselves feel it most sometimes in November and sometimes in December. Speaking broadly and roughly, the harvesting and marketing of the crops are over about the end of the year, and with the new year the money current completely turns. Whereas, from July to December, money, with some fluctuations, pours from the centres to the interior, from New Year's Day to June money flows back from the interior to the banking centres.

"And just as the money no longer wanted in the interior of the United States accumulates in New York, that of France in Paris, that of Germany in Berlin, the surplus funds of all the world tend to accumulate in London, for the simple reason that London is the keeper of the reserve as well as the Clearing House of the world. Upon London the drain is most felt in the Autumn, and by London the ease is most felt in the Spring. Therefore much of the money which has been taken away from London during the past few months will come back again during the next few months.

"This yearly ebb and flow is likely to be much accentuated in the early future by the course of affairs in the United States. In the Autumn the outflow from London was enormously increased by the American demand; in the Spring the inflow is likely to be much augmented by the American return. During the electoral campaign in the United States money was hoarded in immense amounts, bankers restricted the accommodation they were in the habit of giving to their customers, and business was almost brought to a standstill. Just when things looked at their worst the failure of the crops in India and Australia, with the report of irreparable damage by locusts in Argentina, created an extraordinary demand for American wheat, and the difficulties of middlemen compelled them to export cotton and other produce in enormous quantities. Owing to all this and to the efforts of great capitalists, a great deal of gold was sent to the United States. As a matter of course, much of this will come back in the Spring.

"The elections dissipated alarm, the money hoarded has come back into circulation, trade is gradually improving, and if the new Congress and the new President act wisely confidence before long will be completely re-established. But, according to all accounts, the new tariff is to take precedence of currency reform; consequently the disturbance of business by tariff discussion will check trade improvement, while the redundancy of the currency will remain. In all reasonable probability, then, the plethora of money in New York will be very great, and it will be profitable to ship gold to London. While rates will be higher here, the shipments will be profitable in two ways. They will give a better return, and will relieve the overpressure of capital in New York. Assuming that a wise currency policy is adopted, gold shipments from New York will cause no apprehension. They will be a natural, indeed an inevitable, consequence of the existing state of things, and will rather help than hinder improvement. Moreover, Australia will not have as much produce to export as usual. She is importing wheat instead of exporting it, and her wool clip is very small."

There is something uniquely humorous in the brave remark in the middle of this argument, that—"As a matter of course much of this gold (lately shipped to New York) will come back to London in the Spring," and that "gold shipments from New York will cause no apprehension."

European purchases of American securities, already arranged or in early prospect, will take care of gold movements. "As a matter of course," something is sure to happen very different from what ponderous British calculators anticipate. Instead of sending gold abroad, United States shipments will chiefly be continuing exports of grain and manufacturers, and of railroad stocks like St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

"Gold shipments from New York will cause no apprehension," says The Statist, and The Statist is right.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½.

@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £1,076,190 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 44.98, became 50.50. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,343,000f in gold and 587,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 4.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

Funds grow more abundant at London. Rates show continued tendencies toward ease. It is similarly better in the Berlin money market. There are even indications that some foreign borrowers of American funds will, on Feb. 1, pay them off.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months and thirty-day bills was 2⅝ per cent. There was no notable movement in gold. Silver was unchanged. The tone of the stock market showed improvement. Low-priced South American railway securities advanced remarkably. American railroad securities were stronger on the trade and money outlook. Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Louisville and Nashville each advanced 1½, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Illinois Central, and Northern Pacific each ¾, Norfolk and Western and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific common each ¼. Union Pacific declined 1¾ and Central Pacific 1.

VIEWS OF MR. RUSSELL SAGE.

"A bull market to last must be a bull market that starts in a reasonable way on a reasonable basis."

This is doctrine declared by Mr. Russell Sage. It is apropos of the sudden spurt in activity that the stock market showed at the close of last week's business. Mr. Sage thinks that pace a trifle fast; and, briefly, here are his reasons why:

"Business in Wall Street has long been almost at a standstill. To have it burst into a boom overnight doesn't have a natural look. It savors too much of just plain, ordinary manipulation. And just in the present situation of affairs manipulation may have bad consequences.

"We are close to a great business revival. No doubt about it. It's sure. Settled. Absolutely. Only thing can interfere with it is too much Wall Street booming. Now, why should we go recklessly running to hurrah that we already have all the good times we want? We haven't.

"This Wall Street fizz business bursts all round. Send the market booming now, before what we expect is accomplished, and what's the result, except to stir up the resentment or the avaricious interferences of politicians? It may cost us heavily, bull market manipulation. It's ahead of time. We're not only counting chickens before they're hatched, but we're scaring off the hen. 'Twon't do. 'Tought to stop.

"No, I'm not a bear, I'm a bull. I believe great business is close ahead. But what's worth having is worth waiting for. Impatience is the costliest weakness human nature has.

"Prosperity is coming. Sure. Soon. But hot-housing it won't do. We've just got to be sensible enough to let things come naturally. Premature booming is pretty much like a man signing somebody else's name to a check on the theory that he hasn't time to wait to build up a bank account of his own.

"It isn't quite right—really it isn't.

"The biggest dividends in the world are the dividends that patience pays.

"And that's what I mean when I say: 'A bull market to last must be a bull market that starts in a reasonable way on a reasonable basis.'"

WHY ST. PAUL IS STRONG.

The weekly earnings of the St. Paul system, made public yesterday, were better than expected, and figured largely in the discussions of Wall Street men at the Windsor and elsewhere. The confident views of the Vice President of the St. Paul Company quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES were coincidently given much consideration.

It is stated on what is high authority that London has begun again to buy St. Paul stock on a substantial scale, and it is believed that Mr. Rockefeller has decided to take back the large interest he had in the shares before last Summer's Bryan scare. From this time on, insiders believe, earnings will show continuous improvement.

STANDARD OIL ACTIVITY.

The entry of Col. Payne into the Directory of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is in Wall Street popularly construed as suggesting that important Standard Oil interests are disposed to become now more active in various properties. One current report has it that other Standard Oil magnates will take hold of the affairs of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

NO TIME WILL BE WASTED.

A speedy reorganization of the affairs of the Wheeling and Lake Erie property is counted upon. Insiders are confident, they say, that the independence now assured to the company by haying the protection of the court will soon make possible a new presentation to the public much stronger than hitherto.

TAKING US INTO ACCOUNT.

Whether or not a change has come over foreign sentiment as to the financial and commercial consequence of the United 000, an increase in specie of $928,300, an increase in legal tenders of $9,589,800, an increase of deposits of $9,348,100, and a decrease in circulation of $163,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 16, '97.	Jan. 9, '97.	Jan. 18, '96.
Loans	$491,399,200	$491,116,200	$453,858,200
Specie	77,821,300	76,893,000	73,610,500
Legal tenders	113,697,800	104,108,000	81,836,000
Net deposits	557,386,300	548,038,200	492,403,800
Circulation	18,743,900	18,907,800	13,923,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Jan. 16, '97.	Jan. 9, '97.	Jan. 18, '96.
Specie	$77,821,300	$76,893,000	$73,610,500
Legal tenders	113,697,800	104,108,000	81,836,000
Total reserve	$191,519,100	$181,001,000	$155,446,500
Reserve required against deposits	139,346,575	137,009,550	123,100,950
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$52,172,525	$43,991,450	$32,345,550

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$52,172,525	1892	$24,578,025
1896	32,345,550	1891	19,188,825
1895	45,465,075	1890	7,781,125
1894	102,754,450	1889	18,029,550
1893	15,610,450	1888	20,914,475

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼.

Commercial price of oar silver, 64¾c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾@51½c.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $185,772, and the exports for the same period $102,580. The net imports, therefore, have been $83,192. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $3,231,811; in 1895, $11,667,118; in 1894, $780,377, and in 1893, $6,463,055.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 14, 1897	£35,594,282	....
Jan. 16, 1896	46,052,703	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 14, 1897	76,199,845	£49,021,329
Jan. 16, 1896	77,298,890	49,366,827
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 14, 1897	27,490,667	13,745,333
Jan. 16, 1896	30,085,010	14,817,990
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 14, 1897	30,295,000	12,581,000
Jan. 16, 1896	24,420,000	12,673,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 14, 1897	8,528,000	10,080,000
Jan. 16, 1896	8,004,000	10,110,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 14, 1897	2,634,000	6,821,000
Jan. 16, 1896	3,374,000	6,822,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 14, 1897	2,796,000	1,398,000
Jan. 16, 1896	2,673,333	1,336,667
Total for the week	£183,537,794	£93,646,662
Total preceding week	181,734,049	93,365,480
Corresponding week last year	191,907,936	95,126,484

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$10,841,001
Corresponding week 1896	9,330,139
Since Jan. 1, 1897	20,607,923
Corresponding period 1896	20,268,105
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,742,649
Corresponding week 1896	9,538,642
Since Jan. 1, 1897	8,742,649
Corresponding period 1896	9,538,642
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$57,481
Corresponding week 1896	4,754,061
Since Jan. 1, 1897	220,827
Corresponding period 1896	4,969,702
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$875,100
Corresponding week 1896	3,310,659
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,540,124
Corresponding period 1896	9,665,513

ALBANY PRICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 16.—Reports from business circles in this vicinity were more encouraging during the past week, and a more confident tone is found among mercantile and financial men. There was a fairly good demand for local stocks and bonds, and prices have made further gains. Hudson River Telephone, New York Air Brake, and Celluloid stocks were the features and have shown the most improvement.

Latest Albany prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	70	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	106	..
Albany Insurance Company	109	111½
Albany Cold Storage & Ware. Co.	109	..
Albany Railway stock	132	135
Albany Railway 1st con. 5s	100	111
Albany Safe Dep. & Safe Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	61	65
Commerce Insurance	112	..
†Commercial Union Telegraph	109	112
Consolidated Car Heating	25	29
Hudson River Telephone	59½	..
Municipal Gas of Albany	150	158
Municipal Gas Company 6s, 1906	112	121½
Manhattan Oil Company of Lima	46	50
Manhattan Oil Co. deb. 6s	100	..
New York Air Brake Company	17	20
†Steinway R. R. 6s	114	115
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	..	100
Union Railway of New York	102	103
Union Railway of New York 5s, 1904	101½	..
Westcott Express	15	25
Westcott Express pf.	100	105
Albany City National Bank	90	100
Albany County Bank	133	..
First National Bank	155	160
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	410	..
Merchants' National Bank	173	180
National Commercial Bank	380	..
National Exchange Bank	90	92
New York State Bank	210	220
Park Bank	125	130
Westchester Electric 5s	101½	102½
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Troy City Railway	75	78
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	105	105¾
Troy City Gas Company	125	127
Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	110	112
Troy City Gas Company con. 5s	107	110
Troy City Telephone & Telegraph Co.	110	..
Central National Bank	118	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	195	200
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
United National Bank	100	105
Union National Bank	200	..

*Interest. †Ex dividend 3 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.48	.49
Best & Belcher	.68	.67
Challar	1.00	.91
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.50
Crown Point	.36	.36
Gould & Curry	.48	.49
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Mexican	.46	.47
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Potosi	.63	.65
Savage	.25	.25
Sierra Nevada	.46	.48
Union Consolidated	.43	.42
Utah	....	.07
Yellow Jacket	.36	.37
Standard	....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,973.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 79 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 28 by 148.1½, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and two three-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $1,431.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,630 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,611.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,611.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 1,626 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,003.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS

Boring & Tilton of this city are the architects of the new High School Building to be erected for the City of Mount Vernon. The structure, which will be of the classic order of architecture, will cover a plot of ground on Fourth Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in Mount Vernon. The front elevation of the building will be three stories, and the rear two stories. The materials to be used in its construction are stone and light-colored brick. The ground floor of the structure will be devoted to the board rooms and the library. The second floor will be given up to class and assembly rooms. Laboratories and draughting rooms will be on the third floor. The ventilating and heating plants will be installed in the basement, which will also contain a gymnasium, cloak rooms, and lavatory. The new school will cost $60,000, and will have a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 140 feet. It will have a pitch roof covered with slate. The bonds issued by the city to pay the cost of construction have been disposed of, and contracts will soon be let.

The records of the Department of Buildings show that plans for ninety-three buildings, estimated to cost $1,630,950, were filed at that office last week. For the corresponding week of last year plans for eighty-four buildings, to cost $2,065,490, are recorded.

The plans filed last week call for thirty-six flats, to cost $836,000; five mercantile buildings, to cost $545,000; three stables, to cost $18,500, and forty-nine dwelling houses, to cost $291,450. Thirty-three of the forty-nine dwellings, for which plans were filed, are to be built in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

72D STREET, WEST.
3 MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.
Nos. 233 and 235. American Basements.
No. 241, High Stoop, Dining Room Extension. Values the highest; prices reasonable.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect,
264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, sells WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Executor's Sale—M. Lowenstein Estate,

8th Ave. & 55th St., N. W. Cor.

Magnificent 5-story stone flats and stores—Plot 50x85—sold separately, possession May 1.

8th Ave., bet. 52d & 53d Sts.

No. 873, west side, fine 4-story b. s. business building, 22x76x80, possession May 1st.

MOSES HERMAN, Esq., Attorney, 220 B'way.
Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

Pursuant to several decrees of foreclosure, the Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank will sell at public auction on

MONDAY, January 18, 1897,

at 12 o'clock noon,
At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The three following properties:

1624 AMSTERDAM AVE., cor. 140th St., the desirable five-story apartment house, with stores, 25x100.
1626 AMSTERDAM AVE., five-story apartment house, with stores, size 25x100.
1628 AMSTERDAM AVE., five-story apartment house, with stores, size 25x100.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for SPENCER TRASK, Esq., and MILES M. O'BRIEN, Esq., Receivers, 30 Broad St., or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
NASSAU & CEDAR STREETS.

Offices in this 18-story building will be

Ready for occupancy on or before May 1.

The building is absolutely fire-proof, containing every modern convenience, including seven rapid running elevators. Will be open (with light, heat, and elevator service) at all times. Every office directly lighted and ventilated.

For plans, rents, and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 Pine Street. (5387)

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD shipping facilities if necessary; commodious, plenty of light, good locality, ground floor. ERIE CASTLE BRAID CO., 15-17 Mercer St.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $250; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving town for the Winter wishes to place competent Protestant chambermaid, who is an excellent seamstress and can assist at table; best personal references. 48 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or children; good references. Call, 10 to 12, at 971 Madison Av., basement bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 103 West 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; understands her business; best of references. 136 West 99th St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good plain cook; coarse washing; in small private family; reference, 178 6th Av., umbrella store.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and baker; good references. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By English cook; best city references; no cards. 146 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter wishes more customers; home or day; $1.50; the newest designs in street and evening tailor-made gowns; fancy waists; style, fit, finish guaranteed in short notice. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—German, with best references; teaches German, French, piano. Box 10, advertisement office, 1,334 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO YOUNG CHILdren.—By young, refined Hanoverian, speaking little English; music sewing; good reference; present employer. 76 Highland Av., Orange, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls wishing to live together and do the work of a small private family; best city references. 145 West 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework. 126 East 3d St., in grocery store.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or ATTENDANT FOR TRAVeling.—By refined German; competent in duties; thoroughly experienced; speaks French, Italian, English; good references. Address Miss Roeder, 29 Lawrence St., Boston, Mass.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; has good reference from her last employer. 124 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress. Present employer, 189 Madison Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as nurse for young children; will make herself generally useful; good city reference. 116 East 47th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced American girl as parlormaid in a first-class family; best reference. Can be seen for two days. M. D., 152 East 39th St., Foley's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Frenchwoman to go out by the day; $1 per day; fine hand sewer, darner, and mender; dressmaking alterations. Seamstress, care of Mrs. Hayes, 208 West 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman; neat, active, and obliging; first-class references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress, or as maid and seamstress. A. R., 224 East 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate; refers to former employer. Exceptional, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; twelve months last place; two years' previous city references; employers can be seen. G. C. B., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—Strictly first-class; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner permanent or dinners, luncheons, receptions, &c.; best personal references. L. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or COOK.—Colored; in private family as cook or butler; five years' references from last place. 219 East 88th St.; care of Mr. Gaston.

BUTLER or VALET.—By smart, competent Englishman; long experience; moderate wages; abstainer. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; competent; highly recommended; last employer. Call, for two days, 10 to 12, S. F., 928 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; honest, strictly sober, neat, and industrious; best city references. 189 Madison Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent of taking full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

GARDENER.—By a young man, aged twenty-two; will also make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best recommendations. M. L., Box 181, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes a place for her second man; English; good references can be seen at present employer's, 47 East 34th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and COACHMAN.—Good city driver; take care of horses; useful around the house. James, 1,318 2d Av., Advertisement Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A lady going to Europe in the early Spring desires as a companion a middle-aged, agreeable, well-educated lady; the best of references required. N., Box 804 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—A French or Swiss lady's maid who can dress hair and is a good seamstress; best of references required. Call at 18 East 40th St. on Monday at 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other part of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Darwin; at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Silvia; at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Faux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and South Pacific ports,) per steamship Valencia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Santo Domingo, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 3 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Imperial Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Imperial Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. §30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Australia with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise of the **Hamburg-American Line**
TO THE **Mediterranean and ORIENT** BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Wed., Jan. 20
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville; Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egee, General Agent, 291 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Dismal Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | *Normannia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Ja. 26, 11 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 3, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 26th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 26, 7 A.M. | Normannia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....Jan. 20 | NEW YORK....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 48 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect Jan. 18, 1897.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:35 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Louisville (via Cincinnati) and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12:10, 1, 2:10, (8:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M. (8:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Augusta, and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis, Port Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Macon. "Florida Special" 4:30 P. M. week days. Sleepers to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, AND POINT PLEASANT, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 22, 1896,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M.; 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays; 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 757 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 135 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 8:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M

PROBLEM OF MARRIAGE

SUBJECT OF PROF. ADLER'S DISCOURSE YESTERDAY.

He Believes Each Should Have Equal Rights—Insanity and Moral Depravity the Only Causes for Separation.

The subject of Prof. Felix Adler's discourse before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning was "The Problem of Marriage." It was the second of a series of lectures on the new-woman question.

Prof. Adler introduced the subject by stating that one of the most desirable changes in woman's present condition was relief from that specie of tutelage so long employed at home.

"Woman in former times," said he, "was the first servant of man and was governed by what may be termed the monarchial principle. This view of her standing prevails even now to a large extent in Germany, England, and the United States, though in the latter country it has less hold on the people, from the fact that the influence of a republican form of government has pervaded the home. Man is, however, still the head of the house, and this is in direct accordance with the monarchial view. Unfortunately, Biblical authority supports this view, and until an authoritative declaration is made by all churches and denominations to the effect that this theory is untenable, little relief can be expected. Man is in reality no more the head of the family than is woman. Both in unity must be the head. The antiquated maxim of reverence to the father and love to mother is all wrong. Both are entitled to an equal amount of reverence and love.

"Now, as to the problem of marriage. How shall it come to pass that two become but one? How shall two minds become one, and two wills merge into one? According to the monarchial view, one must be the stronger. At a final analysis the greater authority is attributed to one, so that when two wills are pitted against each other the more vigorous prevails, and unity comes only through the suppression of one; thus unity is obtained at a sacrifice of individuality, and the inevitable result is occasional mutiny. The nobler way, therefore, to solve the problem is by persuasion and mutual confidence; by stronger argument and not by stronger will, and, finally, by compromise, one party renouncing all claims for the time being and reserving judgment until the effect of the compromise becomes apparent. If we have succeeded in discarding the principle of majority with our juries and twelve minds become unanimous, surely it is an easy method for two to arrive at an agreement without going to law. I would not favor a division of responsibility; there is no reason why the wife should be assigned to one sphere and the husband to another. Legislation, as well as execution, must be joint, and joint legislation can be secured only through co-operation in every respect.

"I would next call your attention to a trace of the monarchial principle in our law. The husband has the right to shift his domicile and the wife is compelled to follow. The husband, for mere greed of gain, will shift his home to a distant land and his wife must needs relinquish all her associations that have become dear to her. Why? Because he is the breadwinner, you will say. Breadwinning is first in the order of necessity, but by no means first in the order of value; for the wife has duties and performs them, too, fully the equal in value to that of breadwinning.

"The second point I wish to dwell upon is whether, in the republic of the home, the right of secession shall be acceded. The attacks on marriage are daily multiplying in various quarters, and are undermining the citadel of all that is most sacred and dear. They are carried on under the alleged name of morality, liberty, and love; but what should be morality is really gross immorality. Liberty is merely another term for doing as you please. Love is regarded as a temporary tie, and for the sake of liberty they would destroy this tie. Why, then, observe any tie? The love of the child to the parents and vice versa may as well be denounced as a hampering tie. Fortunately, however, the individual is worthless unless he be in relation to others. Still we cannot disregard these attacks and hide ourselves behind the walls of dignity; we must make reply and prove the falsity and perverseness of these theories. The reasons for the indissubleness of marriage are many, and, first of all, children must be considered. One who is not at heart a pauper will be ashamed of having children for whose existence he is responsible, supported by others. The child needs both masculine and feminine influence, and this is one of the most potent reasons why parents should stay together.

"In conclusion, let me touch upon the object of marriage, which is daily becoming more complex. In former times the main object was the rearing and educating of children, and while this old idea is not entirely obliterated, new ones are constantly being added, foremost among which is that of companionship. In order, however, that true companionship and conjugal felicity may exist, the element of love must necessarily be paramount, and it is within the power of even the most humble and ignorant to create that love, even if its force has already waned, or, in fact, it had never existed. In every person there is an actual and possible self, and be that actual self ever so unlovely and disagreeable, the possible self can and should be substituted as a foundation upon which to create our love. We need yet another object in marriage. It is wrong to say that happiness and mutual education should actuate the entering into of marital relations. Mutual education should be the main object. The bringing out of every excellence that the contracting parties are possessed of should be strived for, because marriage is a mutual contract that takes into consideration the imperfections existing in both. We must not overlook the infirmities, but, on the contrary, look at them squarely and remedy them. The only causes for a separation should be insanity and moral depravity when beyond redemption. Under all other circumstances, however, a married couple should together ascend the steep aclivities of life, together descend the downward slope, and, side by side, lie down in the green field that marks the journey's end."

TO PAY A CHURCH MORTGAGE

An Attempt to Raise $65,000 for the Church of the Redeemer.

The Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, is making a strenuous effort to save his parish from disruption and the church property from a forced sale under foreclosure proceedings. When the church was built, in 1888, $2,000 in cash was paid for the land and a mortgage was given for the balance, $65,000. Since November last, no interest has been paid on the mortgage, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners have threatened to foreclose.

Mr. Johnson has issued a general appeal, in which he says: "The work of the church and its chuch settlement house is well enough known to establish a claim on every citizen of New York. Seven years of struggling under the tremendous burden of this debt should be sufficient assurance of the ability of the parish to sustain itself if this debt be removed."

Since issuing the appeal, Mr. Johnson has received an offer of a subscription of $5,000, providing he succeeds in raising the balance. The vestry of the church estimates the value of its property as $140,000. Besides the mortgage due to the city, there is a second mortgage for $25,000 held by J. Pierpont Morgan.

To Select Scannell's Associate.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District will be held to-night at the Seneca Club, Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, to elect an associate leader. John Scannell is the leader of this district. Augustus T. Docharty, who has been identified with the Tammany Hall organization of the district ever since he became a voter, has been spoken of as the successor to Edward Kearney, the present associate, and will probably be elected.

DR. POTTER'S SERMON.

It Was Prefaced by Remarks on His Hopes for the Future.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Congregation, preached to a small company of his followers yesterday morning at the Smyrna Welsh Congregational Church, 206 East Eleventh Street.

The usual serenity of Dr. Potter was apparently not the least ruffled by his recent experiences in court. It was expected that he would have something to say about the troubles through which his congregation is now passing, and he did not disappoint. Speaking of the small audience, Dr. Potter said:

"Where there are so many things to do and so few to do them, and where there are so many distractions, perhaps we may be excused for some omissions. By some strange oversight, the notice of to-day's service was not published in the papers. Some of the notices sent out by mail were also delayed. Many of our people are, no doubt, wondering where we are worshipping to-day."

Speaking of the future, Dr. Potter said: "I am no more able this morning than I was last Sunday to make an announcement for our services on the next Lord's Day. I believed last week that we would be in our own chapel, on Second Avenue, this morning, but by that sweet simplicity and gentleness which has marked the course of the attorney for the Baptist City Mission Society, adjournments are made to continue as long as possible. And yet I meditate on the fact this morning that these sweet, Christian brethren are in some house of worship, offering up prayers to Almighty God.

"A reporter for one of the public prints said to me one day last week tha in the eyes of religious people, as well as those not influenced by religious belief, there had been no such commentary on Christianity as this closed and dusty house of prayer and a congregation wandering about without a church. How long the Christian people of this city will see this thing continue I do not know.

"I hope that this week something shall be decided, but where you meet perjury, straight and flat, twice and three times repeated; where you encounter all kinds of obstacles and harassments, you cannot tell what to expect next. But I shall hope to have notice in good time during the coming week as to the services next Sunday. I hope they will be held in our own chapel, but if not and you are not otherwise advised you may be sure they will be held in this church. Now let us return to our religious services."

Dr. Potter's sermon was on the wonderful influence of an unseen power as illustrated by the life of Moses.

After the sermon, Dr. Potter said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he hoped to have a decision favorable to his congregation some time this week. "What do you suppose the mission people want now?" said he. "They want a referee appointed to take testimony in reference to my injunction. Who ever heard of such a motion in a case which is a matter for the Judge alone to decide?"

THE BIBLE PART FICTION.

Such Is the View Reached by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church preached last night on "An Idyl of the Common People." It was a continuation of his subject on "The Bible as Literature." His theme was principally on the Book of Ruth.

He said that probably the bare suggestion that there is fiction in the Bible would be a shock to some persons. Granting that the Bible was inspired, he asked why we should think it strange that God should inspire the imagination, that he should use fiction to reveal truth. "This notion," he continued, "that there can be no fiction in the Bible, is, I am persuaded, a relic of the old Puritanism which thought there could be legitimately no fiction in anything.

"It is easy to understand how one who thinks that the Books of Esther, Ruth, and Daniel are histories should object to the idea that they are imperfect histories, false histories; that they deal with impossibilities. But why should we think it is inconsistent with a reverence for the Bible as an inspired collection of literature to think that the Book of Esther, or of Ruth, or of Daniel, and the story of Jonah and the great fish are fiction? It is true that in the early history of the world, no such sharp line was drawn between fiction and history as is drawn in our own time.

"In the earliest literature, epic history and fiction were merged into one another. It is probable, therefore, that all fiction in the Bible has a historical basis. The novels in the Bible are historical novels. Frankly, I regard the Books of Ruth and Esther, and, altogether, the Book of Daniel, and Jonah to a considerable extent, as historical fiction; fiction founded upon fact, but fiction having its whole value in its portrayal of character, not in its scientific historical accuracy."

In a further analysis of his subject, Dr. Abbott declared that the quality of humor was lacking in Biblical fiction, except in the stories of Samson and of Jonah and the whale.

SUICIDE AND KILLING.

Rev. Mr. Wright Justifies Them Under Certain Conditions.

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor of the Lenox Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "Suicide." The Rev. Mr. Wright held that suicide under certain circumstances, and even the killing of others, was justifiable, and sometimes a duty. Ordinarily, suicide was the depth of immorality and cowardice. He believed that the last survivor in Custer's rally, surrounded by savages, was justified in killing himself to escape inevitable death accompanied by torture.

"We have a right," he continued, "to kill ourselves or our women relatives in such a case to prevent outrage."

In cases of incurable and burdensome disease, where the sufferer longed for death and friends and relatives consented, with also the consent of the State, the Rev. Mr. Wright said he would advocate that a physician be allowed to kill the patient under supervision of a magistrate or trustee. The subject, however, was a perilous one to broach.

FIVE BOY HIGHWAYMEN.

They Robbed Other Boys and Tried to Waylay Two Men.

The police of the Charles Street Station locked up five boys last night, ranging from nine to seventeen years old, who had organized themselves into a gang of young highwaymen. They made a business of stopping boys in West Thirteenth Street and robbing them, and even went so far as to attempt to rob two men.

William Beaney, sixteen years old, of 35 Westervelt Street, Jersey City, was going through Thirteenth Street on the night of Jan. 15 when he was set upon by the gang, robbed of his week's wages, amounting to $3, a pocketbook, and a pair of gloves. He reported the matter to the Charles Street Station.

Thomas Bean, sixteen, of 345 West Twelfth Street; John O'Hara, fourteen, of 70 Ninth Avenue; Andrew Darrigan, nine, of 441 West Thirteenth Street; William Smalley, seventeen, of 235 East Twenty-second Street, and Frank Bagley, thirteen, of 330 West Twenty-first Street, are the boys arrested.

The boys fell out over a division of the spoils. The larger boys gave the younger ones only cigarette money and kept the remainder of the funds for themselves. Darrigan and Bagley protested against the treatment without any effect, and then they betrayed their companions to the police.

When the boys were arrested they vied with one another in getting in a confession first, and the gist of their admissions was to the effect that they had robbed a great many boys and had stopped two men, who, however, were too strong for them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Passenger Rate in Illinois Not to be Reduced to Two Cents a Mile.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission has refused to reduce the passenger rate per mile in this State from 3 to 2 cents, and in giving its reasons for so doing says:

"While some of the great trunk lines might be able to stand such a reduction, the smaller roads and those which do almost wholly a local business, and which are now and have been for the last two years struggling for existence, would be most seriously affected by it.

"It is a well-known fact that there has been a large decrease in the number of passengers carried. This is due, in our judgment, not to the amount charged for such service, but to the general depression in all lines of business, the low prices of farm produce, and the unsettled financial conditions, which have had their effect on the passenger as well as the freight business."

CALIFORNIA IS DELIGHTED.

Rejoicing Over the Defeat of the Pacific Funding Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Mass meetings were held in nearly all the cities and towns of California yesterday in honor of the defeat of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill in the House of Representatives, the day having been set aside as a holiday by Gov. Budd for the purpose. In San Francisco bonfires were lighted on the principal streets and fireworks in profusion were exploded from the housetops.

At a mass meeting here presided over by Mayor Phelan, resolutions were adopted thanking the House of Representatives for its action in throwing out the bill, urging the Government to maintain the Central Pacific as an independent through competing line, whether in private hands or under receivers appointed by Federal courts, and protesting against the passage of the Gear bill in the Senate.

A Big Rate War in Prospect.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—The Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company announced last evening that on Jan. 25 it would put into effect a freight rate between New York, Boston, and Atlantic seaboard points and St. Paul and Minneapolis based on $1.05, first-class. This is a cut of 30 cents a hundred on every class of freight. It may cause the biggest rate war in years. The Twin City Freight Association has been at work to secure this concession from the "Soo" the last eighteen months. The Trunk Line Association, whose rate is $1.35, is expected to meet the reduction if not go below the "Soo" figures.

Ruinous for Coal Companies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Judge Taft yesterday appointed Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer receivers of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Company. The petition states that the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, for which receivers were appointed Friday, holds two-thirds of the stock of these two coal companies. It also states, incidentally, that the indebtedness of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company is $320,000.

Receiver for a Racine Street Railway.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Belle City Street Railway Company, of which Jackson I. Case is President, has been placed in the hands of Hiram J. Smith as receiver. Case, who is the principal owner of the company, has expended $400,000 on the road.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Superior officers of the reorganized Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway are S. W. Eccles, General Freight Agent, and D. E. Burley, General Passenger Agent.

—Eugene S. McCarty, General Manager of the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau and Fort Smith Railway, has resigned his position. Mr. McCarty is Vice President of the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern Railroad, but may join a law firm in St. Louis.

THEY FOOLED THE POLICEMAN.

Four Pushcart Men Take Different Directions and Three Escape.

Like the policeman in the opera, the pushcart man's lot is not a happy one. With the task of disposing of his wares, he must ever be watchful to observe the law. He is not allowed to be on a certain side of the street in the morning, and in the afternoon he must be there. He must stay only so long in a place, and then may not be nearer than ten feet to another pushcart man. Other laws, some of the pushcart men say, are invented to suit occasions.

A string of pushcart men were along Park Row as usual yesterday afternoon. No matter what they were doing, all had a watchful eye out for the policeman; that is, all except four. Fancied security or something had made the four relax their vigilance, and they were very actively engaged in conversation. A timid old lady thought they were going to fight, and wanted a policeman called, but an intelligent newsboy said they were only talking about the weather. The old lady went on her way, muttering something about people using violent gestures.

A policeman appeared around the corner. He didn't say anything, but in an instant there was commotion along the line. Like a school of minnows pursued by a big fish, the fruit merchants fled before that policeman. All got away except the four. They didn't know he was there until he was among them. Then it required but a word for him to form a line of four pushcarts propelled by four surprised men, and start in procession up Centre Street.

The policeman took up the rear in stately dignity. Nothing disturbed the serenity of the march until Duane Street was reached. The policeman, all unconscious of danger, stopped to exchange a few words with a friend. One of the captured men saw this. Taking firmer hold of the handles of his cart, he sang out something in Italian to his companions, and his friends responded. One turned into Duane Street, another took to Reade Street, the others went in opposite directions in Centre Street. All went at a dead run, their carts jolting over the stones and leaving behind a wake of peanuts and apples.

For several minutes the policeman stood as if paralyzed. He would start in one direction and then stop, then determine on another course, only to give it up. Finally he hit on the Duane Street man, and, after a hard run, captured him. The policeman kept so close to his prisoner afterward that the merchant couldn't walk without getting tangled in the policeman's feet.

Walker Has Not Returned.

M. A. Walker of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue, who disappeared from his home Thursday and was followed Saturday by his eldest daughter, Emma, had not returned home last night. The younger children are still in the care of Mr. Johnson, the owner of the house, who has lived there and rented a portion to Walker. Mr. Johnson said that he did not intend to send the children to the Gerry Society, but would take care of them himself, provided he could get some wealthy relative of Walker to do so. He said that Walker had been out of work about half the time during the past year, and was behind in his rent. He thought that perhaps he had gone away somewhere to try to get a new start.

Made a Raid on a Poolroom.

Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, with five detectives and six patrolmen in citizen's clothes, raided a poolroom kept by Robert Snyder, at 2,212 Second Avenue, last night, and arrested Snyder and fourteen players. The police got into the place without any trouble, as Snyder had taken practically no precautions against a raid. When the police came in all at once, the crowd made a break for doors and windows, and about half of them escaped. The fourteen prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day.

MR. MOODY ON GOD'S LOVE

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT YESTERDAY'S SERVICES.

Announcement of Other Spiritual Revival Work—A Reference to Critics—A Point Illustrated by an Anecdote of Spurgeon.

Fresh from the scene of his second week of revivalistic work in the City of Boston, Evangelist D. L. Moody appeared yesterday afternoon before one of those immense throngs which it is his customary experience to address every Sunday in Carnegie Hall. The multitudes still come to hear him, and the decision to continue these meetings until March shows that the promoters of this movement feel as sanguine as ever that the throngs will be continued.

The service began with singing under the direction of Ira D. Sankey. The choir was taken in hand alternately by him and J. H. Burke, and the hymns were rendered with earnest effectiveness. The congregational singing was very good. "God Is Love" and "Jesus Is Calling" were among the selections. In response to a written request for one of the old songs that find no place in the present hymn book, Mr. Sankey sang as a solo "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

Mr. Moody announced that the Rev. Dr. Myer of London, successor to Newman Hall, would begin a series of morning and evening spiritual conferences in this city on Feb. 8. These conferences will continue for five days.

"I see that your new Constitution has taken the work away from the prisoners," said the evangelist. "I am told that 15,000 prisoners in the State prisons are out of work; have nothing to do. Give them some reading, anyway, if you cannot give them work. Lock yourself up in a room with nothing to do and nothing to read, and you will get something of an idea of what a dreary thing life is without something to occupy your mind."

"I find in the papers," he added, "that 10 per cent. of them will go out of their minds. I should think all of them would. I got laid up for repairs for two days down in Alabama last year, and it seemed to me like fourteen years.

"I want you to give me $1,000 to-day for the prisoners—to put into good books for them. If I don't get it now, I will go after you again to-night."

Mr. Moody then told of a woman who became interested in this prison work, and while she was engaged in distributing religious books among the prisoners she found her own son wearing the striped clothing. He had been convicted under an assumed name, and she had long regarded him as lost to her.

A Revival in Chicago.

Mr. Moody read extracts from Chicago papers of a movement about to be begun in that city, following the example of New York and Boston. He said 1,140 ministers and evangelistic workers had come together and decided to hold noonday meetings. The Rev. Dr. Henson addressed them and referred to daylight murders and other crimes which were disgracing that city, and promised to stir them up by a spiritual earthquake. "I don't know what the churches are doing," said Mr. Moody. "All the saloons and gambling dens are wide open, but the Church don't know what is going on." The evangelist then referred to Boston critics who said he was lowering the pulpit. "I hope I lower it down to a range where it will be able to hit somebody. You don't want the pulpit away up in the air, away where it cannot hit the people," he said.

H. M. Moore, a Boston merchant, then engaged in prayer.

The preacher read passages from First John, iv., in which the words "God is love" occurred three times. He took his text from this.

"If I could make this world believe those words," he said, "I do not believe I would preach from any other text as long as I lived. There are no words that Satan is more anxious to blot out than those. I think there are fully 1,000,000 people within ten miles of Carnegie Hall who would be inside the kingdom of heaven in three months if they would believe those words. There is a question I would like to ask: What more would you personally ask God to do to show you that He loves you than He has already done?

"I don't think any one knew the heart of the Son of God as did John the son of Zebedee. John tells us over and over again that God is love. Why does the sun shine? Because it is its nature to shine. It cannot help it. It is God's nature to love."

God's Unchanging Love.

Mr. Moody said he preached for years with the text, "God is love," burning behind his back from gas jets. One day a young man came along and said, "God is not love."

"He quarreled with Scripture," continued the preacher. "I like to get men quarreling with Scripture. They are sure to be cut all to pieces. He kept on saying, 'God is not love.' That is the old controversy of Eden still going on. That is the trouble with New York to-day. That young man came back again. I saw him bury his face in his hands as he looked at the burning text. He said his mother tried to make him believe it when he was a child, and it came back to him. My friends, let the truth flash on all of us that God is love.'

Mr. Moody instanced the betrayal by Judas and the denial by Peter as showing that God's love was unchangeable. "Spurgeon once went into the country to see a friend who was building a barn," he said. "The barn had a cupola and there was a weather vane on the cupola, and the words 'God is love' were on it. 'Do you mean by that that God's love is as changeable as the wind?' asked Mr. Spurgeon. 'No,' said his friend, 'I mean that God is love no matter what way the wind blows.'

"There are some things that will separate a man from his wife, but there is nothing that will make a true mother separate from her child. And the prophet Isaiah tells us that though the mother may forget the suckling child of her breast, God will never forget us. His love is unfailing.

"Some one says if God loves with an everlasting love, then there is no such thing as future punishment. My friends, listen. I have seen a man spurn the love of a father or mother. You are a free agent. Can't you turn against the love of God?

"Isn't the sinner throwing God's gift back into His face? You can hurl the love of God back and say: 'I hate God, I despise Him.' God will force no one into His kingdom. But God loves you with a love that is unchangeable, unfailing, and everlasting. You cannot lock the door of God in your heart." Mr. Moody then pronounced the benediction.

The Evening Meeting.

The audience was a large one at the services in the evening. Every seat was occupied. The exercises began with a service of song under the leadership of Mr. Sankey, and the hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Hide Me, Saviour," "Saved by Grace," and "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice," were given, the congregation joining in.

Mr. Moody's sermon was based on the same text as that which he gave at the afternoon meeting. He wanted to show that God loved saint and sinner. "God is at war with sin, but loves the sinner," said the preacher. "If I have a child ill with smallpox, I hate smallpox, but love the child. I once had the idea that God was a stern judge, and that Jesus Christ had to come in and appease the wrath of that stern judge, and Christ seemed much nearer to me than God the Father. I could not have had a falser idea of God the Father than that. Since I became a father I have come to know that it took more love for God to give Jesus Christ to die than for Jesus Christ to die. Love descends.

"If you want to measure the love of God, you must go to the cross and remember that God gave up His own son freely for us all."

Mr. Moody said he had a theory that Abraham's offering up Isaac was a background for the cross to bring up more vividly what God had done for the world. He spoke of the preparations made for the sacrifice and imagined hearing Abraham say, when everything was ready: "I'd rather go on the altar and be slain than have you."

"It was the fall of Adam that brought up God's love. He manifests His love in the time of our calamity."

The evangelist related the story of Jesus and Mary Magdalen, and compared those of the present day who treated the fallen as outcasts with the Pharisees who then called Christ a false prophet.

"God loves you, but He wants you to return His love. Love ought to get love, hadn't it? Make up your mind that you love Him from this time on.

"I see a number of children here. Boy, begin life early by standing up for Jesus Christ. If other boys call you nicknames and laugh at you, let them laugh."

The Love of the Mother.

Mr. Moody told another story to show the love of a mother for her child. He knew a family that had become separated at the time of the California gold fever. The husband went to California, leaving his wife and child behind. At length the time came for them to be reunited, and the mother and boy went aboard a vessel for San Francisco. The ship took fire, and boats began to be lowered, for there was a powder magazine in her that must soon explode and all perish. With anxious eyes the mother saw the last boat fill until there was room but for one more. She must elect whether she or the boy would be saved. Throwing her arms around his neck she cried: "Go in there, and tell your father, if you see him, that I died for you." A few moments later the magazine exploded, and the woman perished.

"My illustration is this," he continued, "Suppose that boy, when he had grown to manhood, should speak contemptuously of his mother, what would you say of him? Yet what that mother did is but a faint illustration of what Christ has done for us. Because He loved me to death, I love Him in return. Man, woman, and child, won't you all love Him to-night." The closing prayer was then made by Mr. Moody.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A maker of valentines, who employs from three to four score of young women about this season of the year, is the authority for the statement that "Cupid's messages" are to be more unique and artistic than usual this season. "The element of coarseness," he says, "will be almost wholly liminated. There will be comparatively few of the old-time comic valentines in the market. Of necessity there must be a large proportion of cheap valentines, but even the penny ones will be of a higher class this year than ordinary. For the last few years the pretty little cards inscribed with affectionate and friendly sentiments have been superseding the coarse and witless daubs commonly known as comic valentines. Even the illiterate people on the lower east side of the town showed a preference last season for the dainty little cards over the old-fashioned cartoons."

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"Tom" B—— of the Produce Exchange is a good accountant and a genial companion, but very absentminded. When absorbed in business matters, his thoughts absolutely refuse to be diverted into other channels. A few days ago he had occasion to write a letter to his wife, who was temporarily away from home. It was important that he should communicate with her, and he managed to write the letter during business hours. He concluded as follows: "All well, but market a little heavy to-day. Give my love to Hattie, and kiss the baby for me. Respectfully yours, X. Y. Jones & Co., per T. B."

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One of the oldest Police Sergeants in the city, while at his dinner in a down-town restaurant the other day, began telling about the new men who have recently been appointed to the force from the rural districts. "We have our own troubles with them, to be sure," said the Sergeant, "but I have no doubt we will get some good policemen from the bunch. Speaking of these new men reminds me of a little incident that occurred about twelve years ago. I was busy at my desk in the Macdougal Street Station when an old man and his son walked in and asked the way to Police Headquarters. They were from Schoharie or some place up that way, and the old man said he had come down to the city to have his son appointed on the police force. I directed them to Headquarters, and then imagine my surprise when the old man asked if I would send a policeman with them to see that no desperate character held them up. I did as requested, and thought no more about the affair until a few days later, when I found that the old man had succeeded in having his son appointed on the force. 'Nice policeman he'll make,' I said to myself. But that was twelve years ago. To-day that man is one of the best policemen on the force, respected by his companions and feared by evildoers. I hope these new men we are getting now will turn out as well."

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The ingenuity displayed by the proprietors of saloons to adapt their places of business for Sunday traffic has disclosed many curious specimens of interior architecture to Commissioner Roosevelt in his investigations to see how the Raines law was being enforced. A so-called hotel on the lower Bowery was recently described by the Commissioner as one of the most flimsy devices to satisfy the letter of the law he had ever observed.

The hotel consists of one room fifty feet long, about half as wide, and about fifteen feet high. Across one corner is the bar. In another corner, during week days, a slat partition is placed against the wall. At the stroke of midnight Saturday the partition is rolled in front of the bar. Thus during the Sabbath the bar is in another room. At one end of the room are two rows of cells with thin partitions about eight feet high. There are five in a row, and the area of each is approximately that of a business man's office desk. In one or two of the cells are cots. A few tables are near the cells. The host does not care to have the bedrooms occupied, and is, moreover, of a facetious disposition. So he has posted the notice "No sleeping allowed." This constitutes a Raines law hotel, and the Commissioner said the courts had upheld its status as a hotel.

Was Florence Reed a Prisoner?

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station raided an alleged disorderly house at 11 Mott Street last night and captured five Chinamen, a white woman, and a sixteen-year-old girl, who said she was Florence Reed of 246 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. The police say they have a serious charge to make against Lee Wah, the proprietor of the place, and that the Reed girl was not in the house of her own will. She was taken to the Gerry Society's rooms, and no statement could be obtained from her.

Alleged Highwayman Caught.

John Tolte of 55 Sea View Avenue, Jersey City, was knocked down and robbed of a thirty-dollar watch by James Madden of 638 Greenwich Street in West Street early yesterday morning. A policeman heard his cries for help and caught Madden. In the Centre Street Court Madden was held for trial on a charge of highway robbery, and Tolte was committed to the House of Detention as a witness against him.

Skating in Two Parks.

Skating continues to be good on the lakes of Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks. The ice is yet in fine condition. Both the above parks were crowded with skaters yesterday, and no serious mishaps occurred. Capt. Collins of the park police had detailed several policemen to the parks, but they had little or nothing to do.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

There is great satisfaction in having the best of everything, and it is more economical in the long run. Our workmanship is the most careful—therefore it is serviceable. Our furniture designed and carved by the best artists.

This is bargain season—Odds and ends far below factory prices.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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Every size, from 32 to 42 chest measure, in something.

All at our Prince St. store—only 500 suits.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Thirteen thousand persons visited the Aquarium yesterday.

—Miss Henrietta Markstein has been given permission to provide an entertainment for the patients at Bellevue Hospital.

—W. T. Townes, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, was a passenger on the German steamship Capua, which arrived yesterday.

—The Seventh Regiment Band will give two concerts daily at the exhibition of the National Cycle Show, at Grand Central Palace, Feb. 6 to 13.

—While in an ambulance on the way to Bellevue Hospital, Mrs. Elizabeth Bandling, eighty-four years old, of 516 East Sixteenth Street, died from heart disease.

—The Quill Club will hold a "ladies' meeting" to-morrow evening at the Windsor Hotel at 6 o'clock. The topic for the evening will be "Folk Song in America," by Henry E. Krehbiel.

—Dr. John Fiske will give the first of a series of four lectures this afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, at 2:30, on "Old and New Ways of Treating History."

—The body of a man found in Pelham Bay was taken to the Morgue yesterday. He was about thirty years old, with sandy hair and mustache and sound teeth. His dress was dark clothing, blue necktie, and low shoes.

—Lottie Frantz, a domestic, twenty-two years old, while despondent as the result of an attack of malarial fever, jumped last night from the roof of a tenement on East Twelfth Street, and received a fractured skull. She will probably die.

—Commander Casper F. Goodrich of the United States Naval War College will deliver a lecture to-morrow night at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on "The Sailor in the Revolution." Supper will be served at 11.

—A charity matinée in aid of the orphan and destitute children in charge of the Salesian Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be given Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Miss Bertha Welby will have charge of the entertainment.

—At the annual meeting of the Blue Anchor Society Thursday the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Henry J. Newton, 159 East Seventieth Street; Treasurer—Mrs. Eliza L. Morford, 39 West Seventeenth Street; Secretary—Miss Alice Sandford, Pelham, N. Y.

—The Lebanon Hospital Aid Society gave a concert yesterday afternoon and evening in Carnegie Lyceum. The artists were furnished by Weber & Fields. There was a very large attendance. The hospital needs funds badly, as it is over $20,000 in debt. Yesterday's benefit, including special contributions by visitors, amounted to $8,000.

—Robert McCafferty of 10 Prospect Place was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with stealing a diamond pin, gold watch, and chain from the home of Mrs. Annie Sweitzer, 652 Third Avenue. The jewelry was found in a pawnbrokers' shop and had been pledged by McCafferty, who is of good family but has been in similar trouble before.

—The second of the monthly conferences held in the United Charities Building to discuss evils of pauperism will take place to-morrow morning at 11. The Rev. Charles D. Kellogg will read a paper on "On What Principle Are We to Admit Our Relief Problem?" Informal discussion will be taken part in by R. Fulton Cutting, N. S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and Jesse Albert Locke of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

—The following have been elected Directors of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital: President—De Lancey Hoyt-Jones; Vice President—Clifford A. Hand; Treasurer—Joseph H. Chapman; Secretary—Clinton Wagner; Edward F. Winslow, George B. Hope, Nelson Robinson, Ernest C. Bliss, Matthias Nicoll, and W. R. T. Jones. During the last year 2,315 new patients received treatment, and 630 surgical operations were performed. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions.

Long Island.

—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Mattituck, L. I., was dedicated yesterday. The erection of the church was commenced last August, the cornerstone being laid in September. It cost about $7,000, and has a seating capacity of 800.

—Andrew Brown, twenty-four years of age, employed on a steam dredger, now near Willets Point, L. I., is missing, and is supposed to have walked overboard from the dredge while asleep and to have been drowned. His bunk was found empty yesterday morning, but his clothes were all there.

Staten Island.

—Otto Hauser of 518 East Fourteenth Street and Henry Bentman of 320 Eleventh Street, New York, were arrested at Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday morning, with twenty-one headless chickens in their possession. The hennery of George W. Vreeland at Graniteville was found to have been robbed, and the men were held in the West New Brighton Police Station for a hearing.

New Jersey.

—An unknown man was seen to fall into the water from an ice barge lying at the Fifteenth Street dock, in Hoboken, yesterday. He was drowned, although a number of people hurried to his assistance.

—Clara Kastner, six years old, fell into a tub of boiling water at the home of her parents on Bergenline Avenue, Guttenberg, yesterday afternoon, and was severely scalded. There are but slight hopes of her recovery.

—Charles Aug, forty years old, of 208 Warren Street, Jersey City, employed as an engineer in the Lehigh Valley freight yard, was crushed between two cars yesterday and fatally injured. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

—Julius Oswaldt, sixteen years old, of 103 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, and a number of other boys yesterday climbed through a window of the dismantled Star Theatre, on Hudson Street. Oswaldt fell through a trapdoor to the cellar, and was fatally injured. He was removed to his home.

—Gottlieb Bets, thirty-eight years old, an employe of the New York Glue Works, at Shady Side, N. J., while working about a vat of glue on Saturday night, slipped and partially fell into the vat. He was badly burned, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken. It is expected he will die.

Making a Standard.

The Pine bill, which will be introduced at this session of the Legislature by Assemblyman Sauger of the Second Oneida District, and which we understand is backed by the State Board of Health, is intended to protect the consumer against the manufacture of impure beer.

This bill or any similar one will have our earnest support.

The bill will name a standard of pure beer and define it as a beverage composed of

"Hops, Barley-Malt, Yeast and Water Only"—

prohibiting the use of substitutes for malt and hops.

Should it become a law this bill will not change Our Method of Brewing a single jot.

We made a Standard of Our Own thirty-six years ago, and curiously enough it is the same standard which the Pine bill now proposes to create for the protection of the public. Consumers of our

OLD FASHIONED LAGER BEER

MADE OF

Malt and Hops ONLY,

have the guarantee that it is the purest beer that can be made. "Standard Beer" and Old Fashioned Lager Beer are synonymous terms.

Sold in cases of two dozen; dark, $1.25; light, $1.00. Free delivery over Greater New York and Mount Vernon. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING CO.,
3d Ave. and 170th St., New York.

BILL BOARD MEN AT WAR.

Rivals Plaster over Two Houses in Thirty-fourth Street.

Pedestrians in West Thirty-fourth Street gazed wonderingly at the two brownstone houses at 104 and 106 yesterday. They could see only the walls of the houses above the third stories. Below that their gaze rested on an almost solid array of show bills. Doors, windows, walls, and